

A Grammar Of The Sindhi Language

By:
Captain George Stack

Transliteration by:
Prof: Syed Qalander Shah

Edited by:
Dr. Fahmida Hussain



Sindhi Language Authority
Hyderabad, Sindh



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Publisher's Note

In the 19th century, during the British rule, when Sindhi was declared the official language of Sindh and was made compulsory for all the foreign government functionaries, Dr. Ernest Trumpp and Captain G. Stack were the two gentlemen who endeavoured to make it practically possible by preparing bilingual dictionaries and grammar books. They took upon themselves the task of thorough research and study of the language and its structure, with the help of some local Sindhi-speaking people- thus preparing the two initial dictionaries (English-Sindhi and Sindhi-English) and two books on the grammar of Sindhi Language. Although by that time the government had approved the Persio-Arabic script for Sindhi language, these two gentlemen used the Devanagari script in their books, for which they had their own reasons. Since majority of the population of Sindh was Muslim, they could not read this script and therefore could not benefit from these works at all.

After Acquiring a diploma in Hindi language from the University of Karachi in the late 80's, when I was able to read Devanagari, I was astonished at the scope of study and extant of research conducted by the Western scholars for our language. I also came to know that most of the grammar books written afterwards were infact based on their research work. In 2008 when I joined Sindhi Language Authority, I decided to get these books translated in Sindhi along with the

transliteration of the text in Devanagari, so that the students and common readers in Sindh could also benefit from these classics. Work was initiated on four books, out of which three have already been published with the financial assistance of Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of Heritage of Sindh.

The present book “A Grammar of The Sindhi Language” by Captain G. Stack is the last in this series. Since Dr. Trumpp’s Grammar had already been translated in Sindhi, it was decided that Captain Stack’s Grammar should be reprinted in English with transliteration of the Devanagari text into the Persio-Arabic script.

We are grateful to the “Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of Heritage of Sindh” for providing the necessary funds for printing of these 19th century monumental works.

I hope the students, teachers and scholars of Sindhi will appreciate this effort of Sindhi Language Authority and Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of Heritage of Sindh, for reproducing and reprinting of these classics written about one and a half century ago.

**Dr. Fahmida
Hussain**
Chairperson
Sindhi Language
Authority
Hyderabad, Sindh

INTRODUCTION.

In commencing this work, my first thought was in what character I should write the native words.

My choice lay among the Sindhi (or rather any of its numerous signs), the Roman, the Persian, the Gurmukhi, and the Devanagari.

The first I saw at once would not do. Its scanty use of vowels⁽¹⁾ made it quite impossible to delineate single words through it, so as to be at all intelligible.

The Roman, too, I soon decided against. I never could understand the advantage of framing out of the Roman characters symbols to express sounds in Eastern tongues. Such sounds cannot be particularized without adding to the Roman letters so many marks and signs, as to render the learning of these, quite as difficult as committing to memory a new character, and even still they would not possess the distinctive trait of a new set of letters, which from being entirely strange become in some degree better signs for strange sounds, than familiar characters with a new nomenclature. Moreover, I have always thought that they who would not take the trouble of learning a new alphabet, which after

⁽¹⁾ See para: 2 of Grammar.

all is but the work of a few hours, were not likely to make much progress in any language; so there could be little gain in trying to please them.

The Persian was not decided against without some consideration. I had as regards it the precedent of Wathen's Grammar, and also of some Sindhi books extant in that character. But in this, too, many additional marks were required to represent sounds foreign to the Persian. I saw it would be almost as troublesome as the Roman character, with the additional disadvantage of being strange to Europeans.

My choice then lay between the Gurmukhi and the Devanagari. The former had the advantage of assimilating with the Sindhi somewhat more than the Devanagari did, and of being also more known to Hindoos in Sindh: but I have preferred the Devanagari_1st, as being a character with which Europeans are more acquainted; and 2ndly, as from being the foundation of the Sindhi itself, it seemed more appropriate where a different character was required, to write in it than in any other, although cognate and generally similar.

To some of the Devanagari letters it will be seen, I have added signs to complete the sounds used in Sindhi: but these are not many, nor is the distinction in pronunciation so great as to make these signs absolutely necessary.

If in some parts of the country individuals be met with who use different forms of speech, from those I have pointed out in these pages, I would entreat

that what I have given may not at once be condemned as incorrect. A dialect in which there is no literature, and but few books of any kind, must necessarily be spoken with some slight diversity in different neighborhoods, and by different classes. Some of these distinctions I have pointed out in notes, and I believe that the forms and rules I have given, will be found the most correct, and to apply generally throughout the country. Should an occasional inaccuracy or omission be discovered, I trust it will be excused on the consideration that I have had little aid of any kind from native works, and that the rules I have given, have been fixed solely from watching the conversation of those around me, and noting and comparing all striking points. I have not met a single native of Sindh, who until taught by myself, had any, even the most remote, knowledge of the Grammar of the language he was talking. The study of it has been always despised—the most by those who had pretensions to education. Learned Musalmans read Arabic and Persian; Hindoos the latter, or Punjabi and Hindi. The speech they learned at their mothers' breasts, was thought only fit for clowns. Yet I am confident the Sindhi will to the philologist, prove a more interesting study than that of many of the other Indian dialects. The habit of affixing signs to words in lieu of the Pronouns and the Prepositions governing them—the regular form of the Passive Voice—the use of Impersonals—the reduplicated Causal Verbs—and other points which the learner

will mark as he proceeds, give to it beauties distinct from most Indian tongues. The advantages, too, to be gained by its study to those employed in administering our affairs on the Indus are so manifest, that I need not here dilate on them.

I would only add that in preparing this work, I have examined and compared several Grammars on Oriental languages, and have not hesitated to borrow from them where I considered their remarks useful and applicable.

Hyderabad, Sindh.
1st March, 1847.

GEO. STACK,
Deputy Collector.

N. B. Nearly three years have gone by since this Grammar was first prepared, but various causes have till now delayed its publication. Meanwhile further knowledge and experience have enabled the writer to make some emendations and additions, chiefly in notes. Lieut. R. F. Burton, late of the Sindh Survey, has lent an able hand in this. It was intended to append also some pages of Idiomatical Sentences for the aid of students, but sickness, which has obliged the Author to leave the country, has prevented this: and has moreover constrained him to postpone the publication of a Sindhi and English Dictionary nearly ready for the press.

[illegible]

the Devanagari may be transposed to Sindhi, or vice versa.

4. As the learner is supposed to be acquainted with the power and use of the Devanagari letters, particulars of which may be met with in any Hindoostani or Marathee Grammar, I shall not enter into any detail regarding them². It seems necessary, however, to say a few words in explanation of those Characters peculiar to Sindhi, some of which, so far as I am aware, have no equivalent in any Indian dialect, or European tongue.
5. Thus the Sindhi letter, which will be found opposite to **ग** **ङ**, is articulated by pressing the tongue against the palate, keeping the mouth somewhat open, and sounding from the throat, as in **गुनु** **ङ** 'a handle'.
6. **ज** **ह** is sounded by placing the tip of the tongue against the lower teeth, the middle of it being pressed forward, and against the palate, as in **जरु** **ह** 'a leech'. These two sounds are difficult of enunciation by Europeans.
7. **ट** **ठ** is sounded as a compound **ट** **ठ** and **र** **र**, like the tr of 'true', 'trumpet' &c. as in **पुट्ट** **पु** 'a son'.
8. And **ड** **ड** as a hard **d** by turning the tip of the tongue somewhat back and striking it against the palate. This hard **d** has in Sindhi two distinct sounds, one of which corresponds exactly with the Sanscrit **ड** **ड** when sounded as a hard **d**³ as in **हंडी** **ह** 'a pot'. The other differs in being articulated partly from the throat, and is found in **वडो** **व** 'large'⁴.
9. **ड्र** **ड्र** is sounded as **dr** (the above hard **d** connected with a soft **r**) as in **चंडु** **च** 'the moon'. This, and **द** **द** are in the Sindhi Characters generally written alike.
10. **ब** **ब** is enunciated by pressing the lips together, and pouting them forward, throwing out the sound with greater force than in **ब** **ब** as in **बोडो** **ब** 'deaf'.
11. **ढ** **ढ** has in some words in Sindhi the sound of a **ढ** **ढ** and **र** **र** combined, as in **ढुउ** **ढ** 'satiety'. To distinguish such I shall in these cases write this letter thus **ढ्र** **ढ**. the Sindhis, however, have no separate

¹ For the advantage of those who may not have had much practice with the Devanagari, I have given an alphabet in the Appendix, in which is shown also the form the vowel takes when medial. A table showing the most useful compound letters is also appended to it.

² See the note to this letter in the Alphabet.

³ I have not thought it necessary to distinguish these two sounds by different marks. The distinction though plain to Natives, is not at first apparent to European ears, and is of little importance.

character to express this distinction.

12. All Consonants, when not prefixed in compound with another Consonant, must be sounded with a vowel; but in the Devanagari, the short vowel अ ॐ when following a Consonant is not written⁵. Therefore all consonants to which no vowel is affixed, or which are not prefixed in compound with another Consonant, should be sounded with an अ ॐ. Where this and the two other short vowel sounds terminate a word, their pronounciation is scarcely perceptible to European ears; yet with Sindhis the distinction is apparent and marked, and, as it is important⁶, it should be carefully attended to. The short sound of the अ ॐ, when final, is articulated by simply prolonging the sound of the consonant and throwing it out somewhat as in खट ڪٽ 'a bedstead'; that of इ ॐ by prolonging the sound and by drawing in the corners of the mouth, emitting slightly the sound of the English vowel I, as in अखि ٻي 'an eye'; and that of उ ॐ by lengthening the sound in the same way, and pouting forward the lips, so as to produce a partial enunciation of the vowel u, as अडर ڳر 'a coal'.
13. The only other Sanscrit marks I have adopted in expressing the Sindhi, are the Anuswara, or quiescent nasal n, written as dot (.) placed over the letter it follows in sound it is named in sindhi tipī, as taken from the Gurmukhi, and a shorter sound of the same, called adhtipi written over the letter thus ॐ.

CHAPTER II.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

14. As my object is to explain Sindhi Etymology in the manner most likely to be easy and to appear familiar to Europeans, rather than what might be more particularly applicable to the language itself, I shall consider Speech as divided into the same parts as in English, and Shall adopt a like arrangement, as far as practicable, in treating of the different inflections and relations of the words.

⁵ The Consonant is then called *Muckto*. Under this title it will be found hereafter spoken of in this work.

⁶ These short final sounds often change the meaning of words, as बेरि ٻير 'the Jujube tree' and बेरु ٻير 'its fruit'; अंदर ٻندر 'the inside', अंदरि ٻندر 'within'; and generally the gender, as छोकर ڇوڪر 'a boy', छोकरि ڇوڪري 'a girl'.

OF THE ARTICLE.

15. The manner, in which our English Articles are expressed in Hindostani, will most probably be familiar to all Sindhi students. It is therefore sufficient in this regard to say that precisely the same rules hold good in Sindhi as in that language, the Articles being either considered inherent in the noun, or being expressed, the definite by the pronouns **هي** 'this' or **هو** 'that' and the indefinite by the numeral **هڪڙو** 'one'.

OF NOUNS.

16. In the Sindhi language, Nouns have but two genders and two numbers. They possess nine distinct methods of inflection, and these inflections admit of six cases, as in Latin. A seventh is however added, that of the agent, which from its exclusive form and manner of use, requires a separate classification.
17. Gender, number and case, are shown by the terminations of words. To simplify the explanation of these I shall divide all words capable of being affected by them into seven classes; thus:
- I. Those terminating in **اَ** (when following a consonant, not expressed, see Para: 12).
 - II. Those terminating in **آ** (when following a Consonant, written **اَ**).
 - III. Those terminating in **اِ** (when following a consonant, written **اِ**).
 - IV. Those terminating in **اِي** (when following a consonant, written **اِ**).
 - V. Those terminating in **اُ** (when following a consonant, written **اُ**).
 - VI. Those terminating in **او** (when following a consonant, written **او**).
 - VII. Those terminating in **او** (when following a consonant, written **اُ**)⁷.

OF GENDER.

18. The Genders are the masculine and the feminine, and they in Sindhi affect the termination of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs, as well as of some adverbs, prepositions, and interjections.

RULE FOR KNOWING GENDER.

19. Gender in Sindhi is easily ascertained from the vowel terminating

⁷ Some few adjectives and adverbs end in **اِي**; among these are **نوي** 'ninety', **نڀي** 'certain', **سري** 'principal', **جڙين** 'very tall'. Where nouns terminate with the compound sounds of **اي** and **او**, I have found it better to write these sound thus, **اِي** and **او**, as they are written in Gurmukhi. Such will therefore fall under the 4th and 6th classes; thus **لڙي** (not **لڙي**) 'the bastard cypress', **گڙو** (not **گڙو**) 'a cow'.

the word. Nouns ending in ا⁸ and ء are feminine; in ا and او are masculine; in آ, اِي, اِي and او when signifying males, they are masculine; and when treating of females, or inanimate objects, or abstract qualities, they are feminine.

To this, however, there are a few exceptions, herewith given.

20. Masculine nouns ending in ا.

سهاڙ سهاڙ an Aider.

ڪيهر ڪيهر a lion.

اڌو اڌو a half sharer.

هر ھر a name for Vishnu.

ورسپتت ورسپتت the planet Jupiter. خجاخيدير (خواجه خضر) ڪاڃڪير the deity of the waters.

21. Feminines ending in ا.

وڻ وڻ a thing.

And several others, a list of which will be found in the Appendix.

22. Exceptions in nouns ending in آ.

جيڙا جيڙا a dun	Are feminine whether referring to male or female.	ڪرتا ڪرتا 'the agent in Grammar' is masculine
بلا بلا a snake		

23. Exception in nouns ending in اِي.

پاڻي پاڻي water,	موتي موتي a pearl.
آسيري آسيري a large species of tamarisk tree,	بادي بادي a floating log in the river.
لاڙي لاڙي the ropes of a boat	سورج مڪي a sunflower, پڪي پڪي a bird.

The above are all masculine¹⁰.

24. Exception in nouns ending in او.

ڇوڻ ڇوڻ a louse	ڀُڻ ڀُڻ the earth
لُڻ لُڻ the short hair on the limbs	آبهرو آبهرو honor.

These are feminine. The first two are, however, often and more

⁸ It must be borne in mind that this short ا when following a consonant, is not expressed. See Para: 12

⁹ There are but few Sindhi masculine nouns ending in آ, and these are chiefly from other languages. To some, too, the vulgar of ten add ا; as خدا (خدا) for خدا (خدا) 'God'. The learned do not, but they frequently adopt the Sindhified termination of او او as مولو مولو for مولا 'a moola'.

¹⁰ پاڪي پاڪي a razor is by Musalmans made masculine, by Hindoos feminine; and پيري پيري 'a lover', 'a sweetheart' and some other such like terms, are always masculine, whether referring to man or woman.

correctly, written جُونْ ءَ and لُونْ ءَ; and the last two بُنْ ءَ and آَبِرُوْءَ. To these may be added all imitations of sounds formed by reduplication; as, بُوْبُوْءَ 'a buzzing sound', رُوْرُوْءَ 'a humming sound'.

25. There are no exceptions to the rule for nouns ending in اَ and آَ.

RULES FOR CHANGE OF GENDER

26. Rule I. Masculine nouns ending in اِ ءِ to often form the feminine change اِ ءِ to اِ ءِ as داَنِهِي 'a complainant (man)', داَنِهِي 'a complainant (woman)'.
27. Rule II. Masculines in اُ change that vowel to اِ, as گَدَه 'a jackass', گَدِه 'a jennyass'; but where speaking of any of the classes, castes, &c. of man, also to اِ, اِ, اِ or اِ, as گَدِه 'a potter', گَدِه 'a female potter'¹¹.
28. Rule. III. Some masculines in اُو have no change for the feminine, and some change اُو to اِ or اِ or have all three forms, as رَهَاکُو 'a male resident', رَهَاکُو, رَهَاکُو or رَهَاکُو 'a female resident'¹².
29. Rule. IV. Nouns ending in اُو, change that vowel to اِ for the feminine, as گَهَوُو 'a horse', گَهَوِي 'a mare'; but where signifying any of the classes, castes &c. of man, also into اِ, اِ, اِ or اِ, as سَوَنَارُو 'a goldsmith', سَوَنَارِي, سَوَنَارِي or سَوَنَارِي 'his wife'.

30. There are some cases where, as in our own language, the two Genders are expressed by totally different words; as,

پِٽ پنه a father.	ماءُ ماءُ a mother.
پُٽ پٽ a son.	ڌيءُ ڌيءُ a daughter.
راجا راجا a king.	راڻي راڻي a queen.
ڍاڍو ڍاڍو a male camel.	ڍاڍي ڍاڍي a female camel.
ڍاڍو ڍاڍو a bull.	گؤ گؤ a cow, and several others.

OF NUMBERS.

31. The numbers are the Singular and the Plural.

Rules for forming the Nominative Plural.

32. Rule I. Nouns ending in اَ, اِ, change that vowel to اِ, اِ; as اَڙو 'a small

¹¹ جَد 'a Jat' has جَدِي, جَدِي, جَدِي, جَدِي or جَدِي; and جَدِي 'a Brahmin', makes جَدِي or جَدِي.

¹² هِنْدُو 'a Hindu' has also هِنْدُو, هِنْدُو, هِنْدُو and هِنْدُو.

water course’, अङ्गुलं it’s plural. The north people change अ also to आ as जाल (जाल) ‘a woman’, जाला (जालान) ‘women’.

33. Rule II. Masculine nouns ending in आ have the Nominative singular and plural alike; as राजा ‘a king’, राजा ‘kings’; where feminine, the आ changes into आऊँ अतून ; as हचा ‘murder’, हचाऊँ ‘murders’.

34. Rule III. Nouns ending in इ, change that vowel to यूँ; as अखि ‘the eye’, अखीँ ‘eyes’.

35. Rule IV. Nouns ending in ई when feminine, change ई to यूँ; as घोडो ‘a mare’, घोडूँ ‘mares’; except where the ई is preceded by any of the six palatals च छ ज झ ञ and ञ. when the change may be also to ऊँ as भाजी ‘vegetable leaves’, भाजूँ; ताजी ‘the warp of a web’, ताजूँ; तखी ‘washes’, तखी; when masculine there is no change, as धोबी ‘washerman’, धोबी.

36. Rule V. Nouns ending in उ when masculine, change उ into अ (not written when following a consonant, See Para. 12): as अंबु ‘a mango’, अंब ‘mangoes’; when feminine, उ becomes ऊँ; as वतु ‘a thing’, वतूँ ‘things’.

37. Rule VI. Nouns ending in ऊ, have no change for the nominative plural; as मिरुं ‘a wild beast’, मिरुं ‘wild beasts’.

38. Rule VII. Nouns ending in ओ, change that vowel to आ; as लटो ‘a garment’, लटा ‘garments’.

39. A few from the plural irregularly.

माउ माँ a mother.	माइरुं, माइरुं or माऊँ माँरुं mothers.
पिउ पिँ a father.	पिउरुं fathers.
धियउ डीँ or धिय डीँ a daughter.	धियरुं, धियरुं or धियुं दाughters.
भेणु पीँ or भेण पीँ a sister.	भेनरुं, भेनरुं or भेणूँ सisters.
भाउ पाँ a brother.	भाउरुं or भाइरुं brothers.
जोइ जोँ a wife	जोइरुं, जोइरुं or जोयूँ wives.
नुहु न्हँ or नुह न्हँ a daughter-in-law.	नुहरुं, नुहरुं and नुहूँ

OF DECLENSIONS.

40. There are nine declensions, distinguished according to the diversities of inflection and methods of forming the nominative plural.
41. Although, as stated in para: 16, there are seven cases, the noun itself in each of its numbers admits of but three forms; the nominative, the inflected or oblique, and the vocative. The simple oblique forms the agent Case, and the others are made up by affixing prepositions to it.
42. The following table shows the nine declensions and the different forms the termination of the noun takes in each:

Declension		Singular			Plural		
		Noun	Oblique	Voc.	Noun.	Oblique	Vocative.
1	Feminines ending in	अ ¹⁴ अ	अ।	अ।	ऊ/लून or ऑ/ऑन	उनि अन or आन	ऊ/ऑन or ऑ/ऑन
2	Feminines ending in	आ ¹⁵ आ	आ।	आ।	आऊ ऑनून	आउनि ऑन	आऊ ऑनून
3	Feminines ending in	इ ¹⁶ इ	इ।	इ।	यू यूनि	इनं यिनं यूनि यून	यू यूनि or यू
4	Masculines ending in	ई ई	ईअ ईअ	ई ई	ई/यि ई/यि	इनं यिनं यूनि यून or यां यिनं	ईआ यू/यू, ईआ यू/यू, ईआ or यां यिनं यू/यू, ईआ
5	Feminines ending in	ई ई	ईअ ईअ	ई ई	यू यूनि	इनं यिनं यूनि यून or यून यून	यू यूनि
6	Masculines ending in	उ उ	अ अ	अ अ	अ अ	ऑन ऑन/ऑन	आ ऑ/ऑ
7	Feminines ending in	ऊ ऊ	उ उ	उ उ	ऊ ऊ	उनि ऑन/ऑन	ऊ ऑन/ऑन
8	Mas. or Fes. ending in	ऊ ऊ	उअ उअ	ऊ ऊ	ऊ ऊ	उनि ऑन/ऑन or उअनि ऑन/ऑन	उआ ऑन/ऑन

¹³ Some have the plural oblique of both the regular and irregular forms; as, in पिउं पे, plural oblique पिउनि खे or पिउरनि खे; पिउं के या पिउं के; भाउ, भाउनि खे; पानि के, पाने or भाउरनि खे के.

¹⁴ It must always be borne in mind, that where अ¹⁴ is sounded after a consonant, it is not written (See before Para: 12).

¹⁵ The Masculine nouns terminating in आ¹⁵ and इ¹⁶, are so few, that I have not thought it necessary to fix any separate declension for them. They only differ from the 2nd and 3rd declensions, in making their nominatives singular and plural alike.

¹⁶ पिउं 'a father', has पिउं के पे &c. And भाउं 'a brother', भाउं के पे, but भाउं 'love', 'price', takes व. See Para. 43.

9	Masculines ending in	आ ¹⁷ / ओ	ए / ऐ	आ ¹	आ ¹	अनि अन / न	अउ / न्हे / ओ ओ / ओ / ओ or आ / आ
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43. where आ¹, or the short vowel sound अ¹, precedes the ओ ओ of the 9th Declension or the उ¹ of the 6th, the inflection is sometimes in व व ; as माओ मानो 'a gallnut', sing. obl. माए मानी or मावे मावी, plu. Nom. मावा मावा, plu. obl. मावनि मावनि; मउ म्हे 'intoxication', sing. obl. मव मो, plu. Nom. मव मो, plu. obl. मवनि¹⁸ म्हे. Nouns in यो यो for the oblique singular generally drop the य य; as रूपयो रूपयो rupee, रूपए रूपए, चयो चो 'bidding', चए चो.
44. The plural oblique of substantives is often contracted by using एं एं instead of the regular terminations, the adjective, where such is used, taking also a like form; thus, थुल्लें वणें सां थुल्लें वणें 'with thick trees', सतें घोड़यें खे सतें घोड़यें 'to seven mares', वणें माण्डुएं खे वणें 'to many men'.
45. The following examples are given to illustrate the above table. In the 5th and 9th declensions I have pointed out the manner in which each of the cases are formed. With the others I have not thought it necessary to go over each case. To represent them, it is only requisite to affix the different propositions to their oblique form, except as regards one of the forms of the accusative which always remains the same as the nominative. The agent Case is used only with the past tenses of active verbs, to express the actor or agent; thus, कछु खाद्यो जोयनि सिंधु खाद्यो ठोयनि 'कछु खाद्यो 'Cutch has been eaten up by devotees, Sindh by impostors'¹⁹.

1st DECLENSION

जाल (जाल) S. F. 'A Woman'.

Singular.

Nom. जाल जाल

Oblique. जाल जाल

Voc. ए जाल जाल

Plural.

जालूं जालूं or जालां जालां

जालुनि जालूं or जालां जालां

ए जालूं जालूं or जालां जालां

2nd DECLENSION.

सुखा सुखा S. F. 'A vow'.

¹⁷ Some Musalmans pronounce this ओओ as ऊऊ, especially when it is preceded by ण ण, but the word retains the inflection of this declension.

¹⁸ Where उ¹ is preceded by आ¹, the inflection sometimes takes अ¹ also; as, वाउ वाउ 'wind', वाय मँ वाय or 'in the wind', वाय वाय or वाव वाव 'winds' &c.

¹⁹ See note to Para. 148.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. सुखा सुका	सुखांऊं सुकान्ठुन
Oblique. सुखा सुका	सुखांउनि सुकान्ठुन
Voc. ए सुखा सुका	ए सुखांऊं सुकान्ठुन

3rd DECLENSION.

सिरणि सिरि S. F. 'A kite'.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. सिरणि सिरि	सिरण्युं सिरिठुन
Oblique. सिरणि सिरि	सिरिणिनि-ण्यनि-ण्युनि ठिन-ठिन-ठिन
Voc. ए सिरणि सिरि	ए सिरण्युं सिरिठुन or सिरण्यो सिरिठु

4th DECLENSION

हारी हारी S. F. 'A peasant'.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. हारी हारी	हारी हारी
Oblique. हारी हारी	हारिनि, हार्यनि, हार्युनि or हार्या, हारिन, हारिन, हारिनि या हारिओ
Voc. ए हारी हारी	ए हारिओ, हारिआ or हारिआउहारे हारना या हारुनो, हारुनो, हारुनो

5th DECLENSION

घोड़ी गेहूँ S. F. 'A mare'.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. घोड़ी गेहूँ a mare.	घोड़्युं गेहूँ mares
Gen. घोड़िअ जो ²⁰ घोड़िअ of a mare.	घोड़िनि, घोड़्यनि, गेहूँनि, गेहूँनि or घोड़्युनि खे गेहूँनि of mares.
Dat. घोड़िअ	घोड़िनि &c. खे गेहूँनि to mares.
Acc. घोड़िनि खे गेहूँनि or घोड़ी गेहूँ a mare.	घोड़िनि &c. खे or घोड़्युं गेहूँनि mares.
Voc. ए घोड़ी गेहूँ O mare.	ए घोड़्युं गेहूँ O mares.
Obl. घोड़िअ खां कान &c. ²¹	घोड़िनि &c. खां कान from mares.
from a mare.	
Agent. घोड़िअ गेहूँ by a mare.	घोड़िनि गेहूँ by mares.

²⁰ Or संदोहो. For the declension and use of these prepositions see para 166.

²¹ When the preposition आं, ऊं, ओं and औं 'from', 'out of' and आकुर 'from' are used, they are affixed to the noun; in which case if it e in the singular, the short vowel terminating the oblique in the 1st, 6th and 8th declensions, becomes absorbed, and in the 4th and 5th it is either absorbed, or the इअ becomes य. In the 9th declension too, the ए sometimes disappears. If the noun be in the plural, these prepositions either absorb the terminating इ, or change it to य; as is also the case with the singular of the 3rd declension.

6th DECLENSION

मछरु म्जर S. F. 'A mosquito'.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. मछरु म्जर	मछर म्जर
Oblique मछर म्जर	मछरनि म्जर
Voc. ए मछर म्जर	ए मछरो म्जरो

7th DECLENSION

वथु व्थु S. F. 'A musquito'.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. वथु व्थु	वथून् व्थून्
Oblique वथु व्थु	वथुनि व्थुनि
Voc. ए वथु व्थु	ए वथून् व्थून्

8th DECLENSION

माण्हूं मांथून् S. F. 'A man'.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. माण्हूं मांथून्	माण्हूं मांथून्
Oblique माण्हूंअ मांथून्	माण्हूनि or माण्हूअनि मांथून्
Voc. ए माण्हूं मांथून्	ए माण्हूओ मांथून्

9th DECLENSION

वाढो वाडो S. F. 'A carpenter'.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. वाढो वाडो a carpenter.	वाढा वाडा carpenters
Gen. वाढो जो वाडो of a carpenter.	वाढनि जो वाडनि of carpenters.
Dat. वाढे खे वाडि to a carpenter.	वाढनि खे वाडि to carpenters.
Acc. वाढे खे वाडि or वाढो वाडा a carpenter.	वाढनि खे वाडि or वाढा वाडा carpenters
Voc. ए वाढा वाडा O carpenter.	ए वाढउ वाडु, वाढो वाडो or वाढा वाडा O carpenters.
Obl. वाढे खां वाडि &c. from a carpenter.	वाढनि खां वाडि from carpenters.
Agent. वाढे वाडि by a carpenter.	वाढनि वाडि by carpenters.

46. The prepositions attached to the different cases are with some nouns

often omitted by ellipsis, in which case the noun, if of the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 8th, declension, remains simply in the oblique: as, **تُهڻجڻ لڳو ھ ڪم ھيڻ ھڻدو، پر اسڻ ڄ لڳو ٻڌو ڊسٽر آھ لڳي** **تُهڻجڻ لڳو ھ ڪم ھيڻ ھڻدو، پر اسڻ ڄ لڳو ٻڌو ڊسٽر آھ** (for **لڳو ھ ڪم ھيڻ ھڻدو، پر اسڻ ڄ لڳو ٻڌو ڊسٽر آھ**), 'in your opinion this matter may be thus, but in ours it is different; **ٻڌو ڊسٽر آھ** (for **ٻڌو ڊسٽر آھ**) 'To die of hunger'; **ھ ڇوڏو ڇو ڇو ڇو** (for **ٻڌو ڊسٽر آھ**) 'For how much did you buy this horse?'; **ھو ٻڌو ڊسٽر آھ** (for **ٻڌو ڊسٽر آھ**) 'He got into the boat'; **ھو ٻڌو ڊسٽر آھ** (for **ٻڌو ڊسٽر آھ**) 'He will go Bombay'; **ٻڌو ڊسٽر آھ** (for **ٻڌو ڊسٽر آھ**) 'Throw him into the fire'; **ٻڌو ڊسٽر آھ** (for **ٻڌو ڊسٽر آھ**) 'The wild beasts too were enamoured at the brave man's smiles'.

47. If of the 6th declension in the singular, it changes **ا** to **ي** or **ا**; as, **ڊسٽر ٻڌو ڊسٽر** in the first example above for **ڊسٽر ٻڌو ڊسٽر**; also **خوھ ڪوھ** or **خوھ ٻڌو ڊسٽر** (for **خوھ ڪوھ**) 'He fell into the well'; **ٻڌو ڊسٽر** or **ٻڌو ڊسٽر** (for **ٻڌو ڊسٽر**) 'He went to his house'; **ھو ٻڌو ڊسٽر** (for **ھو ٻڌو ڊسٽر**) 'He may have arrived at the village'; **ھ ڪم ھيڻ ھڻدو** (for **ھ ڪم ھيڻ ھڻدو**) 'He has gone on business'; **ٻڌو ڊسٽر** 'a skirt' changes to **ٻڌو ڊسٽر** (for **ٻڌو ڊسٽر**); 'This girl has fallen into the hands (or on the skirt) of a good man'.²²

²² Several Sindhi adverbs and Prepositions are nothing more than nouns thus used as **ٻاھري** 'without' from **ٻاھري** 'the outside'. There are also in Sindhi many words which would seem to be mere nouns inflected after the above rule, but which are not used as nouns in any other case or form. They may generally be translated as adjectives, but they are not put in agreement with any substantive; and they always require **جو** of the genitive; when a genitive case depends on them.

CHAPTER III.

OF ADJECTIVES

48. Adjectives have Gender, Number, and Case and agree in these with the Substantives to which they relate²³. They possess also the same variations in inflection as substantives, and may be divided into seven declensions, corresponding with those declensions of substantives that have the same terminations.

49. the following table shows the alterations that occur in the terminations of adjectives for the different inflections in each declension.

To be inflected, as **आंउं तुंहिजे आहिर आंहां अहिर आंहीन** ‘I am in subjection to you (or your servant)’; **हो हिन जाल जे वसि आहे** ‘He is in love with (or enamoured of) that woman’; **हो माझा मीर जिअ साम आहे** ‘This person is under the protection of the Meer.’

Masculine						
Declension.	Singular.			plural		
	Nom.	Obl.	Voc.	Nom.	Obl.	Voc.
1	अ।	अ।	अ।	अ।	अनि अन	ओ ओ or अउ ओ
2	आ।	आ।	आ।	आ।	आउनि अन	आओ ओ
3	इ।	इ।	इ।	इ।	इनि अन	यो ओ
4	ई।	ईअ।	ई।	ई।	युनि अन	ईओ ओ, ईआ ओ
5	उ।	अ।	अ।	अ।	अनि अन	ओ ओ
6	ऊ।	उअ।	ऊ।	ऊ।	उनि अन	उओ ओ
7	आ ²⁴ ।	ए।	आ।	आ।	अनि अन	अउ ओ, ओ ओ

Feminine.						
Declension.	Singular.	plural				
	Nom.	Obl.	Voc.	Nom.	Obl.	Voc.
1	अ।	अ।	अ।	अ।	अनि अन	ओ ओ
2	इ।	इ।	इ।	ऊ।	युनि अन	यो ओ
3	आ।	आ।	आ।	आऊ अन	आउनि अन	आऊ अन

²³ Should **खे** **की**, however, intervene between the adjective and the noun it qualifies, the adjective remains uninflected; as, **बांभणनि खे चडो समुझाई** ‘He thought the Brahmins good’; **शयुनि खे सहांगो छिसंदो, त गिन्हंदो** ‘If he see the things cheap, he will buy’. A discriminative noun, too, placed in the same position, follows the same rule; as, **हुनि चहनि खे हिन वाण्यो जातो** ‘He thought those four were Hindoos.’ Where several nouns of different genders, joined by a copulative conjunction, are followed by an adjective, the adjective, should the nouns be names of animate objects, takes the plural masculine; if of inanimate, it generally agrees with the last of them.

²⁴ When this **ओ** is preceded by **ण** and occasionally too by other consonants, it is often pronounced as **ऊ**, but the declension of the word remains unchanged.

4	ہا	ہا	ہا	یون	ہن ہن ہن	یون
5	ہا	ہا	ہا	یون	ہن ہن ہن	یون
6	ہن	ہن	ہن	ہن	ہن ہن ہن ہن ہن ہن	ہن
7	ہا	ہا	ہا	یون	ہن ہن ہن	یون
	ہن	ہن	ہن	ہن	ہن ہن	ہن
	ہن	ہا	ہا	ہا	ہن ہن ہن	ہا
	ہا	ہا	ہا	یون		یون

50. The **ہن** of oblique plural, is often elliptically shortened to **ہن** when used before substantives also so contracted (see before Para. 45); as, **گریبے بچے کے** 'to poor boys'.

51. Adjectives take the oblique inflection when used with substantives placed in any of the different cases formed from the oblique, but, instead of its plural and the plural vocative, their singular form is generally used if the substantive, to which they refer, be expressed and immediately follows; as, **چھ: مرسن کے** for **چھ: مرسن کے**, 'to good men'; **شاہکار ماٹھن کے** for **شاہکارن ماٹھن کے**, 'To rich men'; **اے شرمائے عورتو** for **اے شرمائے عورتو**, 'O modest women'.

52. In the 4th and 6th declensions, when the substantive is expressed and immediately follows, the adjective sometimes remains uninflected; as, **سندھی ماٹھن کے** or **سندھی ماٹھن کے**, 'to Sindh'; **شرمائے جال کے** or **شرمائے جال کے**, 'to modest women'.

53. the feminine forms, **ہائی**, **ہائی** and **ہائی**, given in some of

²⁵ Also **ہائی** and **ہائی** which are inflected throughout as other feminine terminations in **ہائی**.

²⁶ **ہائی** is sometimes met with, as **شرمائے جال** 'a modest woman', **آساہی** **نہنگر** 'a girl full of hopes.'

the declensions, are only used with adjectives implying some quality of man, or of things that have life, as **پٽوليڻي** **پٽوليڻي**, or **پٽوليڻي** (or **پٽوليڻي**) **جال** 'a gluttonous woman', **گريبيڻي** (or **گريبيڻي** or **گريبيڻي**) **ڇوڙي** **گريبيڻي** 'a quiet mare'.

54. When the termination **يو** follows a quiescent consonant, the feminine change **يو** to **ئي**; as **وڻيو**, 'wealthy', fem: **وڻي**; **ساڳيو**, 'that very', **ساڳي**.²⁷
55. When adjectives of the 7th declension are used with the emphatic affix **ئي**, subjoined to them, they take **يائي**, in the feminine; as, **رڳياڻي ماني ٿو ڪائي**, 'he eats quite dry bread'; from **رڳو**, 'dry'. The inflected cases are however regular.
56. Some of the 5th declension make their feminine in **ا**, as well as **ي**; as **شوڪو** (شوڪو), 'impudent', fem: **شوڪي**, or **شوڪي**; **بيواهه**, 'protectorless', fem: **بيواهه**, or **بيواهه**.
57. When **آ** precedes the **او**, terminating adjectives of the 7th declension, it generally changes the **آ**, which would follow it in the vocative singular and nominative plural to **وا**, and the **ا**, of the oblique and nominative plural to **وا**, and the **ا**, of the oblique plural to **و**; as, **سٺاوا واڻ وڻ ٿا وڻ**, 'favorable breezes blow'.²⁸ Sometimes, however, use the regular form, **سٺاوا واڻ وڻ**.
58. Some adjectives (chiefly those of foreign derivation) have no change for gender, number or case; as, **راڄي** (راڄي), 'content', **گولو**, 'round', **صاف**, 'clean', **سهڻو**, 'easy', **ماليو**, 'known', **ڏکيو**, 'incorrect', **سٺو**, 'correct', **سفا**, 'clean', **ڦاٽ**,²⁹ 'weary', **ڌار**, 'separate', &c.

59. The following examples are given to illustrate the above Table.

1st. DECLENSION

سڪر 'Well', 'Good'.

Singular.		Plural.	
Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.

²⁷ This **يو** is, however, sometimes written **يو**; as, **وڻيو**. In forming the feminine the short vowel of the penultimate is then absorbed by its corresponding long use.

²⁸ As also in substantives. See before, Para. 44.

²⁹ There are but few adjectives in Sindhi ending in **آ**, and of those the greater number come under this rule.

Nom.	سکر سکر	سکر سکر, سکر سکر	سکر سکر	سکر سکر, سکرُون سکر
Obl.	سکر سکر	سکر سکر	سکر سکر	سکر سکر, سکرُون سکر
Voc.	سکر سکر	سکر سکر	سکر سکر-رڙو رُءُ	سکر سکر, سکرُون سکر

2nd. DECLENSION.

ڏاٽا ڏاٽا, 'Generous'.

Singular.		Plural.		
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem
Nom.	ڏاٽا ڏاٽا	ڏاٽا ڏاٽا	ڏاٽا ڏاٽا	ڏاٽا ڏاٽا
Obl.	ڏاٽا ڏاٽا	ڏاٽا ڏاٽا	ڏاٽا ڏاٽا	ڏاٽا ڏاٽا
Voc.	ڏاٽا ڏاٽا	ڏاٽا ڏاٽا	ڏاٽا ڏاٽا	ڏاٽا ڏاٽا

3rd DECLENSION

چورس چورس, 'Square'.

Singular.		Plural.		
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem
Nom.	چورس چورس	چورس چورس	چورس چورس	چورس چورس
Obl.	چورس چورس	چورس چورس	چورس چورس	چورس چورس
Voc.	چورس چورس	چورس چورس	چورس چورس	چورس چورس

4th DECLENSION

سِنڌي سِنڌي 'Of Sindh'.

Singular.		Plural.		
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem
Nom.	سِنڌي سِنڌي	سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي	سِنڌي سِنڌي	سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي
Obl.	سِنڌي سِنڌي	سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي	سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي	سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي
Voc.	سِنڌي سِنڌي	سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي	سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي	سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي, سِنڌي سِنڌي

³⁰ Also سِنڌي سِنڌي or سِنڌي سِنڌي, which are inflected as other feminines ending in ڏي.

5th DECLENSION

گريبُ، 'Poor'.

Singular.			Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem
Nom.	گريبُ	گريبِي، گريبِيڻي ³¹ گريبِيڻِي	گريبُ	گريبِيو، گريبِيوڻِي گريبِيوڻُون
Obl.	گريبُ	گريبِي، گريبِيوڻِي گريبِيڻِي	گريبُون	گريبِيوڻِي-بِيوڻِي-بِيوڻِي، گريبِي-ڻِيڻِي &c. بِيوڻِي-بِيوڻِي-بِيوڻِي، گريبِي-بِيوڻِي
Voc.	گريبُ	گريبُ	گريبُو گريبو	گريبِيو، گريبِيوڻِي گريبِيوڻُون

6th. DECLENSION

شرمائو، 'Modest'

Singular.			Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem
Nom.	شرمائو	شرماڻِي ³²	شرمائو	شرماڻِي
Obl.	شرماڻِي	شرماڻِي	شرماڻِي-زاني شرماڻِي-نَن	شرماڻِي-زاني شرماڻِي-نَن
Voc.	شرمائو	شرماڻِي	شرماڻِيو	شرماڻِيو

7th DECLENSION

چڱو، 'Good'

Singular.			Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem
Nom.	چڱو	چڱِي	چڱا	چڱِيو
Obl.	چڱِي	چڱِي	چڱِي	چڱِي-ڇِي-ڇِي، چڱِي-ڇِي-ڇِي
Voc.	چڱا	چڱِي	چڱو، چڱو، چڱا چڱو، چڱو، چڱو	چڱِيو

OF COMPARISON.

60. The adjective in Sindhi has no variation of form for expressing our

³¹ Also گريبِي and گريبِيڻِي، which are inflected as other feminines ending in ڻِي and ڻِي.

³² See note to para 49.

degrees of Comparison. The Comparative and Superlative are represented by putting the object or objects, with which another is compared, in the oblique, and adding for the Comparative the prepositions **खां** कान, **खो** कॊन, **खू** कॊन, **खउ** कॊन, **आं** आं, **आॊ** आॊ, **ऊं** आॊ or **अँउं** आॊ, which will then have the significations of 'than' or for the Superlative any of these prepositions, or also **मां** मान, **मंझां** मंझां, **मों** मॊन, **मंझों** मंझों &c. which according to our idiom should then be translated 'of', as **हिउ माण्हूं हुन खों चडो आहे** **हीॆ माॊहो हॊन कॊन चॆगु**, 'This man is better than that'; **हिउ माण्हूं सभिनि खां चडो आहे** **हीॆ माॊहो सिॊन कान चॆगु**, 'This man is the best of all.'

CHAPTER IV.

OF NUMERAL.

61. The Cardinal Numbers are,

هڪ هڪڙو ³³ برڪ برڪت ³⁴	One
ٻه	Two
ٽي	Three
چار	Four
پنج	Five
ڇھ or ڇھھ	Six
ست	Seven
اٺ	Eight
نَوَ	Nine
ڏھ	Ten
يارھ	Eleven
ڪارھ	
ٻارھ	Twelve
ٽيرھ	Thirteen
چوڏھ	Fourteen
پندرھ	Fifteen
ڀنڀار	
سارھ	Sixteen
سترھ	Seventeen
اڙڙھ	Eighteen
اويھ	Nineteen
ويھ	Twenty

³³ هڪ and هڪڙو are also used.

³⁴ برڪ and برڪت from بركت 'blessing', 'abundance', are only used commencing a series in counting, and never as adjectives.

Editor's Note: Captain Stack has used the sign of ٺر for ٺ according to the dialect of the speaker, who probably belonged to Upper Sindh. In the current alphabet the letter ٺ (t) represents both the sounds and there is no distinction made in the two sounds (in writing).

एकोह	ایکيهه	Twenty One
बावीह	बाوييهه	Twenty Two
टवीह	ٽوييهه	Twenty Three
चोवीह	چوييهه	Twenty Four
पजवीह	پنجوييهه	Twenty Five
छवीह	چوييهه	Twenty Six
सतावीह	ستاييهه	Twenty Seven
अठावीह	اٺاييهه	Twenty Eight
उणटीह	اٺٽيهه	Twenty Nine
टीह	ٽيهه	Thirty
एकटीह	ايڪٽيهه	Thirty One
बुटीह	ٻٽيهه	Thirty Two
ट्टीह	ٽيٽيهه	Thirty Three
चोटीह	چوٽيهه	Thirty Four
पजटीह	پنجٽيهه	Thirty Five
छटीह	ڇٽيهه	Thirty Six
सतटीह	ستٽيهه	Thirty Seven
अठटीह	اٺٽيهه	Thirty Eight
उणतालीह	اٺٽياليهه	Thirty Nine
चालीह	چاليهه	Fourty
एकतालीह	ايڪيتاليهه	Forty One
बाएतालीह	ٻائيٽاليهه	Forty Two
टेतालीह	ٽيٽاليهه	Forty Three
चोएतालीह	چوٽياليهه	Forty Four
पजतालीह	پنجيٽاليهه	Forty Five
छाएतालीह	ڇائيٽاليهه	Forty Six
सतेतालीह	ستٽياليهه	Forty Seven
अठतालीह	اٺٽياليهه	Forty Eight
उणवजाह	اٺونجاهه	Forty Nine
पंजाह ³⁵	पंजाहे	Fifty
एकवजाह	ايڪونجاهه	Fifty One
बावजाह	ٻاونجاهه	Fifty Two
टवजाह	ٽيونجاهه	Fifty Three
चोवजाह	चौनجاهे	Fifty Four
पज्वजाह	पंचुनجاهे	Fifty Five
छावजाह	चावुनجاهे	Fifty Six
सत्वजाह	सतुनجاهे	Fifty Seven
अठ्वजाह	अठुनجاهे	Fifty Eight

³⁵ With the final ह् of this, and of the series springing from it, उ¹ is sometimes used; as पंजाह् &c.

ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Fifty Nine
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Sixty
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Sixty One
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Sixty Two
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Sixty Three
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Sixty Four
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Sixty Five
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Sixty Six
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Sixty Seven
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Sixty Eight
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Sixty Nine
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Seventy
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Seventy One
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Seventy Two
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Seventy Three
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Seventy Four
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Seventy Five
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Seventy Six
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Seventy Seven
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Seventy eight
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Seventy nine
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Eighty
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Eighty one
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Eighty two
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Eighty three
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Eighty four
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Eighty five
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Eighty six
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Eighty seven
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Eighty eight
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Eighty nine
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Ninety
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Ninety one
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Ninety two
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Ninety three
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Ninety four
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Ninety five
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Ninety six
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Ninety seven
ٺٺهائڻ	ٺٺهائڻ	Ninety eight

नवानव	نوانوي	Ninety nine
वधानव	نڈانوي	
सउ	سئہ (سو)	One Hundred
हज़ार	هزار	One Thousand
सहस्र	سهس	
लख	لک	One hundred thousand
करोड़	کروڑ	Ten millions
अबु	ارب	One hundred thousand millions
नीलु	نیل	Ten billions
पदम	پدم	One thousand billions.

62. From 100 to 1000, the numbers are formed either by, as in English, affixing the lesser number to the hundreds, as **हिकु सउ हिकु** **हैक** **हैक**, 101, **सउडह** **डह** **सु**, 110, or by prefixing it in either of the two following methods:

एकोसउ सु	or	एकोतर सु	One hundred and one
बिड़ोसउ सु	or	बिरोतर सु	One hundred and two
डिड़ोसउ सु	or	टिरोतर सु	One hundred and three
चोड़ोसउ सु	or	चोरोतर सु	One hundred and four
पजासउ सु	or	पजातर सु	One hundred and five
छहोसउ सु	or	छहोतर सु	One hundred and six
सत्तोसउ सु	or	सत्तोतर सु	One hundred and seven
अठोसउ सु	or	अठोतर सु	One hundred and eight
नड़ोसउ सु	or	नड़ोतर सु	One hundred and nine
डहोसउ सु	or	डहोतर सु	One hundred and ten
वीहोसउ सु	or	वीहोतर सु	One hundred and twenty
टीहोसउ सु	or	टीहोतर सु	One hundred and thirty
चालीहोसउ सु	or	चालीहोतर सु	One hundred and forty
पचाहोसउ सु	or	पचाहोतर सु	One hundred and fifty
सठ्योसउ सु	or	सठ्योतर सु	One hundred and sixty
अस्योसउ सु	or	अस्योतर सु	One hundred and seventy
नव्योसउ सु	or	नव्योतर सु	One hundred and eighty
			One hundred and ninety

63. The lesser numbers prefixed as above in the first series, are considered as adjectives and agree with the nouns following them. When, therefore, more than one hundred is spoken of, the **ओ** **ओ**, of **एको** **बिड़ो**, **डिड़ो** &c. takes the plural form of **आ** **आ**; as, **एका पंज सा** **पंज सा**, 'five

hundred and one', or 'one exceeding five hundred'³⁶.

64. **हिकु** **هڪ**, and **हिकिडो** **هڪڙو**, admit of gender, and are declined as adjectives of the 5th and 7th declensions respectively. **बरखु** **برک**, and **बरखत** **برکت**, have no change for gender, and are indeclinable. The others, considered as adjectives, are inflected only in the Plural; thus:

बिनि ٻن	चइनि ڇن	छहनि ڇهن
ट्रिनि ٽن	पंजनि پنج	सतनि ست

and so on, adding **नि** **ن**, to such numbers as terminate in the short voawel sound **अ** **ا**, but in those ending in **इ** **ي**, and **ए** **اي**, no change takes place. **असी** **اسی**, and those derived from it, have **इअ** **ائه**, the singular form; as, **असिअ घरनि खे** **اسيءَ گهرن کي**, 'to 80 houses'; and such as terminate in **उ** **اُ**, change it to **अनि** **ان**. **पंध्रां** **پنڌران**, makes **पंध्रनि** **پنڌرن**. none of these admit of change for gender.

65. Where those cardinal numbers, which take **नि** **ن**, in the oblique, precede collective numbers, or nouns, having the oblique plural in **ऐ**³⁷ **این**, they also drop the **नि** **ن**, and take themselves a like form; as, **पंजें सवें खे** **پنجين سوين کي**, or **पंजनि सवनि खे** **پنجن سون کي**, 'to five hundreds'; **चएं**³⁸ **हजारें सां** **چنين هزارين سان**, or **चइनि हजारनि सां** **چنن** **हजरं** **هزرن سان**, 'with four thousands'; **सतें घोड़े खे** **ستين گهوڙي کي**, or **सतनि घोड़नि खे** **ستن گهوڙن کي**, 'to seven horses'.³⁹
66. To express the name of a figure or number **ओ** **او**, may be subjoined to the cardinal numbers as given above, which in some instances causes a slight change in their terminations; thus:

एको	ايڪو	सता	ستو	चालीहा	چاليهو
बिका	پڪو	अठा	اٺو	पजाहा	पڄاهو
ट्रिका	ٽڪو	नाआ	نانئون	सठ्या	सठيو
चाका	चونڪو	डहा	ڏهو	सतया	सतريو
पजो	पंजो	वीहा	ويھو	आसिआ	اسينو
छका	چڪو	ट्रिहा	ٽيھو	नव्या	नवियो

³⁶ These are seldom used in the oblique case, which is usually formed with the lesser number following the greater; as, **सउ पंध्रनि रुपयनि सां खचरि** **سڌو پنڌرن رپين سان خچر** **ڪڍري** **ڪڍري** 'I bought the mule for 115 Rupees'.

³⁷ See before Para: 45.

³⁸ Collective numbers are often used in this contracted form of the plural oblique without a preposition, to express indefiniteness; thus, **वीहें आया** **ويھين آيا**, 'They came in scores'; **सवें मुआ** **سوين مئا**, 'they died by hundreds'.

³⁹ In **बिनि** **ٻن**, **टिनि** **ٽن** and **चइनि** **ڇن** the **नि** **ن** is dropped, and instead of using **ऐ** **این**, the final vowel is lengthened, thus making **बी** **بين**, **टी** **تين** and **चई** **چين**, but **चएं** **چين** too, is sometimes used.

These are declined as nouns of the 9th declension; as, **पंजनि चौकनि खां पोइ बू अठा लिखु** **اٺا لک پوءِ به** 'after five sixes write two eights'.

67. The cardinal numbers are often used as collective numbers, and as such are declined, where ending in **आ**, as of the 1st declension of Substantives; when terminating in **इ**, as of the 3rd; in **ई**, as of the 5th; and in **उ**, as of the 6th; as, **बू सव⁴⁰ سو**, 'two hundreds', **हजार** (हजार), 'six thousands', **ट्रिनि अस्युनि खे** **ٽن اسين کي**, 'to three eighties', **डह सठयूं** **ڏهه سٺيون**, 'ten sixties', **पंज वीहूं** **پنج ويهون**, 'five twenties or scores'. **नवे** **نوي**, makes nom: plural **नवेऊं** **نويون**, and oblique plural **नवेउनि** **نوين**.
68. **चौकु** 'चौक', **कोड़ी** **ڪوڙي**, 'score', **डहाको** **ڏهاڪو**, 'ten', and **सैकिडो** **سيڪڙو**, 'a hundred', are also collective numbers. The last referring to interest takes the place of four cent; as, **हजार रुपया ट्रीं रुपएं सेकिडे डिनमि** **ٽين روپيا ٽين روپي سيڪڙي ڏينم**, 'I lent 1,000 Rupees at three per cent'.⁴¹
69. The emphatic affix **ई** **اي**, when used with the cardinal numbers (absorbing the short vowel, and sometimes making other changes), gives them the signification of intensity or completeness; as **बूई** **ٻئي**, or **बेई** **ٻيئي**, 'both'; **बिन्हीं खे** **ٻيئي खे**, 'to both', **टेई** **ٽيئي**, 'all three'; **टिन्हीं खे** **ٽيئي**, 'to all three';⁴² **चारेई** **चारिئي**, 'all four', **चइनीं खे** **चरिनीं**, 'to all four', **पंजई** **पंजिनी**, 'all five', **पंजनीं खे** **पंजिनी**, 'to all five', and so on.
70. The Sindhi possesses for some of its decimal numbers a form expressing indefiniteness; thus:

डहाको	'About ten'	चाल्हारो	'about forty'
विहारो	'About twenty'	पंजाही	'about fifty'
विहारो			
तिहारो	'about thirty'	साठिको	'about sixty'
तिहारो			

⁴⁰ **सउ** **سٺ** has also **सा** **سا** for its nominative plural, and in the oblique plural **सानि** **سان** or **सवनि** **سون**. The latter may be contracted to either **सवें** **سوين**, or **सैं** **سئين**.

⁴¹ The amount cent is also commonly expressed thus, **चौआनो सउ** **چو اٺو سٺ** 'one quarter rupee cent', **अधोतिरो सउ** **اڌو ٽرو سو** '1/2 cent', **टिपाण्यो** **ٽي ٻاڻيو** '3/4 cent', **एकोतिरो** **ايڪو ٽرو** 'one cent', **डुढोतिरो** **ڏيو ٽرو** '1/2 cent', **पौणबिरोतिरो** **پو ٽرو ٽرو** '1/3 cent', **बिरोतिरो** **ٻو ٽرو** '2 cent', and so on. These have gender and declension as adjectives, agreeing with interest, which is generally understood. If a feminine substantive, as **मिती** **ميتي**, be used for it, they take of course the feminine forms.

⁴² **बिन्हिनि** **ٻنهن** or **बिन्हिनी** **ٻيئي** and **टिन्हिनी** **ٽيئي**, are also used.

may be considered indeclinable adjectives; thus, वीहारो जालूं आयूं
हंचं हुन्दिणुं आيون जाळुन आयूं, 'About twenty women may have come'

ORDINAL NUMBERS

71. The Ordinals proceed thus:

Mas.	Fem.		Mas.	Fem.	
پھريون	پھرين	First	چوٿون	چوٿين	Fourth
پهريون	پهرين		پنجون	پنجين	Fifth
ٻيون	ٻي	Second	ڇهون	ڇهين	Sixth
ٽيون	ٽي	Third	ستون	ستين	Seventh

And so on regularly as regards such cardinals as end in a short vowel, changing it into **ओं** **اون**, for the masculine, and **ई** **اي**, for the feminine; **पंध्रान** **پنڈران**, makes **पंध्रों** **پنڈروں**, **असी** **اسی**, **असिओं** **اسیوں**, **नवे** **نوی**, **नवेओं** **नویوں**, and **नविओं** **नवीوں**, **सउ** **سہ**, **सव्यों** **سویوں**, **सउओं** **سہوں**, or **सैओं** **سینوں**, fem: **सविं** **سویں** or **सउई** **سہنی**; **नैवँ** **نَوْن**, has **नांओं** **نانوں**. These are declined as adjectives of the seventh declension.

PROPORTIONALS AND REDUPLICATIVES

72. Proportionals and Reduplicatives are formed thus:

هڪڙو ٿيڻا		ڏهونڙو ٿيڻا	Ten times larger
هڪڙو ٿيڻا	Single.	پنڌونڙو ٿيڻا	Fifteen times larger
ٻيڙو ٿيڻا		ٻيڙو ٿيڻا	Twenty times larger
ٻيڙو ٿيڻا	Doble, twice as large.	سٺونڙو ٿيڻا	Sixty times larger
ٽيڙو ٿيڻا	Treble, three times larger	اٺونڙو ٿيڻا	Eighty times larger
چونڙو ٿيڻا	Quadruple, four times larger	نويونڙو ٿيڻا	Ninety times larger
پنجونڙو ٿيڻا	Five fold, five times larger	سئونڙو ٿيڻا	Centuple or 100 fold greater.
ڇهونڙو ٿيڻا	six times larger	ڏيڍونڙو ٿيڻا	One half greater.
سئونڙو ٿيڻا	Seven times larger	اڌاڻونڙو ٿيڻا	Two and half time greater
ٽيڙونڙو ٿيڻا، ٽيڙونڙو ٿيڻا	nine times larger	اڌاڻونڙو ٿيڻا	

73. Our English 'once', 'twice', and 'thrice' are expressed by हेकर **हैकर**, बिहर **बिहर**, or टिहर **टिहर**, or टिहार **टिहार**.

74. These are much the same in Hindustani. Some are used as substantives and declined as such; as,

75. And some as adjectives; as:

These agree in gender number and case with the substantives they precede, and are declined after the same manner as adjectives of similar terminations. **ذِيئ** ذِيئ, is used only in the singular, having **ذِيئ** ذِيئ, for its feminine in both nominative and oblique, and **ذِيئ** ذِيئ, and **ذِيئ** ذِيئ⁴⁵, which are plurals of the 7th and 4th declensions only in the plural.

45 **अढाई** **الدائِي** *has, however, no change for nominative feminine, and makes its oblique masculine* **अढाइन** **الدائِي** **अढायन** **الدائِي**, too, *has for its oblique plural masculine* **सवाइन** **سوائِي** or **सवायन** **سَوَائِي**, and feminine **सवाइन** **سوائِي** or **सवायुन** **سَوَائِي**; as, **सवाइन** **पंजन** **रुपयन** **ساں** **سوائِي** **پنجين** **رُپين** **ساں**, or contracting **नि** **ن** to **ए** **اِي**, **सवाएं** **पंजें** **रुपें** **सां** **سوائِي** **پنجين** **رُپين** **ساں** ‘with

CHAPETR V.

OF PRONOUNS

76. The personal pronouns are, **आं**, **آن**, **آئون**, or **ماں**, 'I'.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	आं आं , आउ आئون or मां ⁴⁶ मान	असैं असैं
Gen.	मुहुजो ⁴⁷ मुंहजो मंहजो मुंहजो मुंहजो , of me, my ⁴⁸	असा जो ⁴⁹ जो असान of us, our.
Dat.	मू खे की मोन , or मां खे की मान to me.	असा खे की असान to us.
Acc.	मू खे की मोन , or मां खे की मान me.	असां खे की असान us.
Obl.	मू खा कन मोन , or मां खा कन मान from me.	असां खा कन असान from us.
Agent.	मू मोन , or मां मान by me.	असां असान by us.

77. तू 'Thou'.		
Nom.	तू तू , thou.	तव्हों तव्हों , तहीं तहीं , अव्हों अव्हों , अव्हें अव्हें , अहीं अहीं , अई अई , अनि अनि
Gen.	तुहुजो ⁵⁰ तुंहजो , of thee, thy &c.	तव्हा जो जो तुहान , तहा जो तुहान , अव्हा जो तुहान , अहां जो तुहान , आं जो तुहान
Dat.	तो खे की तु	तव्हा-तहा तुहान तुहान , &c. खे की
Acc.	तो खे की तु	तव्हा-तहा तुहान तुहान , &c. खे की
Abl.	तो खा कन तु	तव्हा-तहा तुहान तुहान , &c. खा कन
Agent.	तो तु	तव्हा तुहान , तहा तुहान , अव्हा तुहान , अहां तुहान , आं तुहान .

78. The Demonstrative Pronouns, **ही**, **ही**, **हो**, **हो**, **हो**, 'this' and **हो**, **हो**, **हो**, 'that' are, as in Hindostani, used for the 3rd Personal Pronouns.

79. The Proximate Demonstrative.

5-1/4 rupees'. But it is more generally used without being inflected; thus, **सवा पंजनि रुपयनि सां** **पंजनि रुपयनि** **सां**.

⁴⁶ Used with its singular inflections as given, **मंहजो** **मंहजो**, **मां** **खे** **की** **मान** &c. chiefly by Shikarpuris.

⁴⁷ Or by some **मुंहजो** **मुंहजो** and **मूं** **जो** **जो**. For the declensions use of **जो** **जो** See Para. 166.

⁴⁸ Our Possessive Pronouns are expressed, as in Hindustani, by the genitive of the Personal Pronouns.

⁴⁹ **असां** **जो** **खे** **की** **असान** &c. are also used.

⁵⁰ Or by some **तुंहजो** **तुंहजो** and **तो** **जो** **जो**.

ही, हे, हिउ⁵¹ 'He', 'she', 'it', 'this'.

77. तू 'Thou'.		
Nom.	ही, हे, हिउ fem. ही, हिअ, हे.	ही, हे, हि.
Gen.	हिन जो	हिनाने जो
Dat.	हिन खे	हिनाने खे
Acc.	हिन खे or same as nominative.	हिनाने खे &c. or same as nominative
Abl.	हिन खा	हिनाने खा &c.
Agent.	हिन	हिनाने, हिन

80. The Remote Demonstrative.

हू, हो, हो, 'we'⁵², 'she', 'it', 'that'

Nom.	हू, हो, हो, fem. हू, हूअ, हू.	हू, हो, हो.
Obl.	हुन	हुनाने, हुनि

81. The Proximate Demonstrative with emphasis or indication.

इहो⁵³ 'This Very'.

Nom.	इहो ⁵⁴ fem. इहा.	इहि
Abl.	इन्हे, इन्हिअ, इन्हिअ, इन्हिअ	इन्हिन, इन्हिन

82. The Remote Demonstrative with emphasis or indication.

उहो⁵⁵ 'that very', 'the same'.

Nom.	उहो fem. उहा.	उहि
Obl.	उन्हे, उन्हिअ, उन्हिअ, उन्हिअ	उन्हिन, उन्हिन

83. इहो, and उहो 'this and that one present' have a peculiar force and meaning, and are sometimes used quite adverbially; as, इहो वेठो आहे, 'he (the person asked for and who is at the same

⁵¹ ई, ए, इ, and इउ, are also used, chiefly in Lar; as, too ऊ, and ओ, for the remote demonstrative. There are inflected throughout as above, the initial ही, हे, and हु, is being merely changed to ह, and उ.

⁵² There seems a mistake- this should be 'he' instead of 'we' (Editor).

⁵³ Also इहो, and ऊहो, and by some इओ and उओ.

⁵⁴ With the emphatic ई, इही, इही, 'the very same', 'that exact person'.

⁵⁵ Also उहो, and ऊहो, and by some उओ and उओ.

time pointed out) is sitting here’; **इझो थो अचां ां ां**, ‘I am coming in a moment’. They are used only in the nominative case, making fem. sin. **इझा**, and **उझा**, and mas. and fem. plu. **इझे**, and **उझे**.
अं.

84. The Relative

जो, ‘who’, ‘what’.

	Singular.	Plural
Nom.	जो, fem. जा.	जे
Obl.	जं, जं	जिनं, जिनं, जिनं, जिन्हिनं ⁵⁶

85. The Correlative:

सो⁵⁷, ‘that’, ‘he’.

Nom.	सो, fem. सा.	से
Obl.	तं, तं	तिनिं, तनिं, तनिनिं, तिन्हिनं ⁵⁸

86. Interrogative.

केरु, ‘who’, ‘what’.

	Singular.	Plural
Nom.	केरु, fem. केर.	केरि.
Obl.	कं, कं	किनिं, कनिं, किनिनिं, किन्हिनं ⁵⁹

केहरो⁶⁰, ‘what’, ‘which’.

	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
Nom.	केहरो	केहरी	केहरो	केहरी

⁵⁶ Also जिननिं and जिन्हनिं.

⁵⁷ **सो** is used in the second clause of a sentence, in which the relative **जो** has gone before, as **जो आयो, सो विजो सो वीओ**, ‘he has gone who came’; or literally ‘who came, he has gone’; **जें माण्डु खे हुन मार्यो, सो सुओ सुओ**, ‘The man he struck, is dead’. The same construction as regards the relative and its antecedent, is occasionally found in the classics.

“Qui fit, Maecenas, ut nemo, quam sibi sortem

“Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit, illa

“Contentus vivat.”

Horace Sat. I. I.

“Urem quam statuo, vestra est. Virg. Aen I. 573.

⁵⁸ Also तनिनिं and तिन्हनिं.

⁵⁹ also किनिनिं and किन्हनिं.

⁶⁰ **किहरो** and **केहो** and in Lar **केओ**, are also in used.

88. The reflective, or reciprocal, पाण पाण, 'self', 'own'⁶⁶ makes it genitive पैंहेंजो पैंहेंजो, or पाहेंजो⁶⁷ पाहेंजो and for the other cases the usual propositions are affixed to पाण पाण, as पाण खे पाण &c. The plural is the same as the singular⁶⁸. घुरि घुरि, 'in person', is ideclinable, as घुरि हैदिराबादि खां आयो आँ, 'he has come from Hyderabad itself', i. e. not from the precincts of it merely.

PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

89. Among these are

फलाणा फलाणा	Such a one	हिकिडा हिकिडा	One
बिआ बिनो	Another	थारो थारो	Few, some
पराओ पराओ	Another's	सभ ⁶⁹ सभ	Whole, all
धायो धायो		सभोई सभोई	
साग्यो साग्यो		मिड्योई मिड्योई	

Singular.			Plural.	
	Nom.	Abl.	Nom.	Abl.
Mas.	सभोई सभोई	सभोई सभोई	सभोई सभोई	सभोई सभोई
Fem.	सभोई सभोई	सभोई सभोई	सभोई सभोई	सभोई सभोई

⁶⁶ पाण पाण after the manner of the Persian خود and Hindustani آپ, refers to the agent of the principal verb in the sentence, of whatever person it may be, for the repetition of which it would be incorrect to employ any of the personal pronouns; as, आँ वैंहेंजे घरि थो वचां आँ 'He goes to his house'; तू वैंहेंजे घरि थो वचे 'Go you to your house', or where no agent is immediately expressed, it points out individually or exclusiveness, in contradistinction to what is foreign or another's; thus, in हे पैंहेंजे मालु आहे 'He has my horse', any of three persons may be referred to, discoverable from some words, or the manner in which the sentence is put; साई, पैंहेंजे घोडो आण्यां? 'Sir, may I bring your horse?' (or 'our', as spoken by one of the same household)? In contradistinction to the horse of another person; or 'my horse', if speaking of himself.

⁶⁷ पां जो पां जो is also used in Lar.

⁶⁸ पिंडि पिंडि is used in Southern Sindh, and in Cutch. It is declined पिंडि जो पिंडि खे पिंडि &c.

⁶⁹ बिजो बिजो makes its fem. बी बी. सभ बी has for its nom. fem. and obl. mas. and fem. of the singular number सभ सभ, and for its nom. plural in both genders सभि सभि, with the oblique सभिनि सभिनि, सभिनि सभिनि, सभिनिनि सभिनिनि or सभिनिनि. These last may, when the noun is expressed, be contracted to सभि सभि, सभोई सभोई is declined thus:-

And मिड्योई مڙيوئي after the same manner.

CHAPTER VI.

PRONOMINAL AFFIXES

90. In addition to the regular form and use of the Personal Pronouns as already explained, they are in Sindhi often expressed by being affixed to the Nouns, Verbs and Prepositions, with which they are used.

91. The Affixes thus used are:

	Singular	Plural
For the 1 st . Personal Pronoun.	मि ॆ	ऊ اون, सी ۛۛۛ, or सू ¹⁰ سُو
2 nd . Ditto.	इ ۛ	व و
3 rd . Ditto.	सि ۛ, or आई ۛۛۛ	नि ۛ, or आऊ ¹¹ ۛۛۛ

These have no change for gender, nor in the 3rd Person is there any distinction of affix for the proximate and remote demonstratives; but, as they generally affect the termination of the words to which they are attached, and have many different methods of use, it seems advisable to enter into some detail regarding them.⁷²

ATTACHED TO NOUNS

92. With Nouns the pronominal affixes are used in lieu of the genitive of Personal Pronouns, or what is similar, as Possessive Pronouns; thus, **شئي ڇو وڃي؟ جينن نٿيس مرن**, **جورس**, ‘Why should the thing be lost? May its owners live, and the stealers of it die?’; **هن جا نٿي هلا** and **هن جا چور هن**; **پنه مون کي چنو ته گهرس**, **پنه مون کي چنو ته گهرس**, ‘Thy father told me to go to his house, and call him’; **هن جي گهر ۾ اچجانس**, **هن جي گهر ۾ اچجانس**, **هن جي گهر ۾ اچجانس**.
93. The following examples will show in what way the Pronoun affects the terminations of the Nouns given, in being attached to them, and these will serve as models in forming others. It should be remarked, that the plural of the 1st Personal Pronouns is never thus attached to Nouns.

70 **सीं** **सिं** and **सूं** **सुं** are used indiscriminately. In the examples which follow where only one is given, the other must be considered as also allowable. **सीं** **सिं**, too, is by north country people often made **सें** **सिन**.

⁷¹ *आई* अनिन, and *आऊं* अनोन, are only found with the preterites of active verbs.

⁷² This custom of affixing the Personal Pronouns seems to have sprung from the Arabic. It is also found in the Persian, but the learner will see how much more copiously in Sindhi than in either of those tongues. There is scarcely a sentence a Sindhi speaks, in which one or more of the Pronouns are not so affixed, and it is therefore advisable that much attention should be paid to this point. At the same time I would not advise the learner to labor much over the following tables in trying to commit them to memory. It will be quite enough to ascertain from them the correct manner of affixing the pronouns. Attention to conversation, and practice in speaking, will gradually make him skillful in using them.

3rd. DECLENSION

पोर्हति पोरहित S. F. A Workwoman.

	Singular			Plural.	
	With 1 st Personal Pronoun attached.	With 2 nd Per. Pro.	3 rd . Person.	2 nd Person.	3 rd Person.
Sing. Nom.	पाह्य, -तयामि-तिमि पोरहित-तिम	पाह्य, त्यइ पोरहित- तिने	पोरहित, त्यसि तिसि	पोरहित, त्यव तिव	पोरहित, त्यनि तिनि
Obl.	तिमि	तिनि, त्यहिं तिने	त्यसि, तिसि	त्यव, तिव	त्यनि, तिनि
Plu. Nom.	त्यमि	त्यइ तिने	त्यसि	त्यव	त्यनि
Obl.	तिनिमि	तिनि ⁷³	तिसि	तिव	तिनि

4th. DECLENSION

बेली बेली S. M. A Servant.

Sing.	Nom.	बेली	बेली	बेली	बेली	बेली
Obl.	Obl.	बेली	बेली ⁷⁴	बेली	बेली	बेली
Plu.	Nom.	Ditto.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
Obl.	Obl.	बेली	बेली ⁷⁵	बेली	बेली	बेली

5th DECLENSION

डाडी डाडी S. F. A Grandmother.

	Singular			Plural.	
	With 1 st Personal Pronoun attached.	With 2 nd per. Pro.	3 rd . Person.	2 nd Person.	3 rd Person.
Sing. Nom.	डाडिमि ^{डाडिम} डाडियमि ^{डाडिम}	डाडिइइ ^{डाडिइ}	डाडिस ^{डाडिस} डाडियसि ^{डाडिस}	डाडिव ^{डाडिव} डाडियव ^{डाडिव}	डाडिनि ^{डाडिनि} डाडियनि ^{डाडिनि}
Obl.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Plu. Nom.	डाडियुमि ^{डाडियुम}	डाडियुइइ ^{डाडियुइ}	डाडियुस ^{डाडियुस}	डाडियुनिव ^{डाडियुनिव}	डाडियुनिन ^{डाडियुनिन}
Obl.	डाडियुनिमि ^{डाडियुनिम}	डाडियुनि ⁷⁶ ^{डाडियुनि} इ	डाडियुनिस ^{डाडियुनिस}	डाडियुनिव ^{डाडियुनिव}	डाडियुनिन ^{डाडियुनिन}

6th DECLENSION

पोर्हति पोरहित S. M. A Workman.

Sing.	Nom.	पोरहित	पोरहित	पोरहित	पोरहित	पोरहित
Obl.	Obl.	पोरहित	पोरहित	पोरहित	पोरहित	पोरहित

⁷³ Or by some, पोर्हितिनि.

⁷⁴ Or by some, बेलीहि.

⁷⁵ or by some, बेलीहि.

⁷⁶ Or by some, डाडियनिहि.

नुह, 'a daughter in law', नुहमि, नुहिणमि or, नुहिणमि, 'my daughter-in-law' &c. तुहु, Ditto, has तुहमि &c.

पुफी, 'a father's sister'; पुफ्यमि, पुफिणमि or पुफिणमि, 'my father's sister' &c.

माउ, 'a mother', माउमि or, मामि, 'my mother'; माण्हमि, 'to my mother' &c.

95. I would end this by remarking that the 1st and 2nd Personal Pronouns are not usually affixed to Substantives, except to such as are the names of kindred, trades, classes, and other such nouns referring solely to man.

ATTACHED TO VERBS

96. with verbs the Pronominal Affixes may stand for any case except the nominative; thus:

For the genitive; as, मिदु आंहांई मँतुं आंहीन (for तुंहुजो मिदु आंहां) तुंहुजो, 'I am your relative'.

For the dative; as काल्ह मूँ डह रुपया डिनसि (for काल्ह मूँ डह रुपया डिनसि), 'I yesterday gave 10 Rupees to him'.

For the accusative; as, झलींसी जे मारेमि थो (for झलींसी जे मारेमि थो), 'Seize him, he beats me'.

For the ablative, with खां, &c. 'from'; as सुभाणे वजिजि तूँ सराफ वटि, अँउ रुपया वठी अचिजांसि (for सुभाणे वजिजि तूँ सराफ वटि, अँउ रुपया वठी अचिजांसि), 'Go tomorrow to the banker, and bring the money from him'; डुको चोर वजेव थो (for डुको चोर वजेव थो), 'Run, the thief is getting away from you'; चोर तव्हां खे डिसी थो डकेव (for चोर तव्हां खे डिसी थो डकेव), 'The thief seeing you, trembles at you.'

For the pronoun with वटि, 'near', 'with'; as घिउ अथसि (for घिउ अथसि), 'Has he any ghee?'.

With मँ, 'in'; as, डिओ थो विसामे (for डिओ थो विसामे), 'The lamp is going out, put oil in it.'

With सां, or साण, 'with'; as, अजोकी राति गडिजी सुम्हींसि (for अजोकी राति गडिजी सुम्हींसि), 'Sleep with him to night'.

With ते, 'on'; as, छो थो पाणी विझीमि (for छो थो पाणी विझीमि), 'Why do you throw the water on me?'

With डे, 'towards'; as, हुन घणी देरि लाती आहे; तूँ वजींसि, कोठे

With واسطي, &c. 'for'; as, आं वेठो हुंदोसाईं, तूं अचिजि आं वेठो हुंदोसाईं, (for तुंहे वास्ते वेठो हुंदुसि हुंदुसि), (تہجی واسطي وینو ہوندس ہوندس),
'I shall remain waiting for you, so come.'

97. they sometimes appear to be affixed without any particular meaning, or simple as emphatic to point out some connection with another object; as, **आं मारजांनि थो. हो कि माठि करे विहंदा? जरूर ईंदा** **آن مارجان ايندا** 'I am being beaten. Do you think they will sit in silence? They will certainly come'. Here the **नि ٺ**, attached to **मारजां**, may mean 'their servant' or 'companion', showing some connection with the persons spoken of. **आं मारजां व थो, तहीं अचे छड़ायोमि चड़ायोम तेहीं अचि चड़ायोम** **آن مارجانَو ٿو، تهيَن اچي چڙايوم چڙايوم تهيَن اچي چڙايوم** 'I am being beaten, come and release me.' Here the **و ٺ**, annexed to **मारजां**, may refer to the person appealed to, as, 'your friend', 'servant' &c. or it might also mean 'before you', 'in your presence'; **हे उहोई माझूं अयेई अथिनी मांहुन अथिनी** **هي اهو ئي ماڙهون اٿيني اٿيني** 'This is that very man for thee'; **हो उते अथव अंतो** **هي اتي اٿو** 'He is there before you', or 'near you'.

98. The following table will show in what way the Pronouns are affixed to the different tenses, and persons of the Verb. It makes no difference what case they are put for or what proposition would be expressed with them were they used regularly.

AUXILIARY VERB हुअणु ھُنْ ‘to be’, ‘to exist’.

Indicative mood, Present Tense, **آہیان** 'I am', &c. with the three personal pronouns in both numbers affixed to each of its persons.

Persons of the Verb.	Singular
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		With 1st personal Pronoun attached.	With 2nd. Personal Pronoun.	With 3rd Personal Pronouns.
Singular.	1.	* ⁸⁰	आह्याई अह्यात्तह	आह्यासि अह्यात्तस
	2.	आहीमि अहिम		आहीसि अहिस
	3.	आहोमि अहिम अथामि अत्त	आहेई अहिनी अथेई अत्तिनी	आहोसि अहिस अथसि अत्तस
Plural.	1.		आह्याई अह्योन्न	आह्यात्तसि अह्योत्तस
	2.	आह्यामि अह्योम		आह्यात्तसि अह्योत्तस
	3.	आहिनिमि अहिन्म अथामि अत्त	आहिनी अहनि अथेई अत्तिनी	आहिनिमि अहिनस अथसि अत्तस

Persons of the Verb.		Plural.				
		With 1 st personal Pronoun attached.	With 2 nd . Personal Pronoun.	With 3 rd Personal Pronouns.		
Singular.	1.	*	आह्याव اَہیاتو	आह्यानि اَہیان		
	2.	आहिऊँ अहिनون		आहीँमि अहिम		
	3.	आहेऊँ अहिनون अथूँ अत्तोन	आहेव अह्यो अथव अत्त	आहोनि अहिन अथनि अत्त		
Plural.	1.		आह्यूव अह्योनो	आह्यूनि अह्योन		
	2.	आह्याऊँ अह्योनोन		आह्यानि अह्योन		
	3.	आहिनीमि अह्योनीम अथूँ अत्तोन	आहिनीव अह्योनीम अथव अत्त	आहिनीनि अह्योनीम अथनि अत्त		
Preterit Masculine होसि अह्योसि, &c. with Pronouns affixed						
	Singular.	Plural.				
Personal of the verb.	With 1 st Personal Pronoun	With 2 nd Personal Pronoun.	With 3 rd Personal Pronoun	With 1 st Personal Pronoun	With 2 nd Personal Pronoun	With 2 nd Personal Pronoun
Sing.	1.		होसा-ई होसान-नि	सि स		व व नि न
	2.	हुए-मि हो-मि		सि स	ऊँ नोन	
	3.	हो-मि	इ !	सि स		नि न

⁸⁰ Where blanks are left, they are wanting. It will be found always so where the Pronoun would refer to the nominative case to the verb, or in other words where पाण 'self' would be used for the object. See before note to Para. 88.

		هو- م				
Plu.	1.		हुआ-सुई हुना- सुँहे	सूँसि सुँसि	सुँव सुँव	सुँनि न
	2.	हुओ-मि, हुओ-मि हुओ-मि		सि, सुँ सि सुँ		नि न
	3.	हु-अमि	अइ न्हे	असि न्हे	आसूँ ओव	अनि न

The Preterite Feminine हुयसि ह्यिस, &c. with pronouns affixed.

Singular						
1.		हुईसा-ई ह्यिसान (ह्यिसान)	सि		व	नि
2.	हुँ-यमि ह्यिम (ह्यिम)		यसि	ईसूँ न्यिसुँ		यनि
3.	हु-यमि ह्यिम (ह्यिम)	यइ न्हे	यसि	ईसूँ न्यिसुँ	यव	यनि
Plural.						
1.		हुँयसूँ- ह्यिसुँ	सि		व	नि
2.	हुँयु-मि ह्यिम (ह्यिम), हुँयुमि ह्यिम (ह्यिम)		सि, सुँ सि सुँ	सूँ सुँ सुँ सुँ		नि, नि न
3.	हु-युमि ह्यिम (ह्यिम)	यइ न्हे	यसि	यूसी न्यिसुँ	युव	युनि

The Future Masculine हूंदुसि हुँदुस, &c. with pronouns affixed.

		Singular.			Plural.		
Personal of the verb.		With 1 st Personal Pronoun	With 2 nd Personal Pronoun	With 3 rd Personal Pronoun	With 1 st Personal Pronoun	With 2 nd Personal Pronoun	With 2 nd Personal Pronoun
Singular							
1.		हूँदासा-ई हुँदुसान- न (हुँदुसान)	सि		व	नि	
2.	हूँद-मि हुँदुसि- म (हुँदुसि)		सि	न		नि	
3.	हूँदु-मि हुँदुसि- म (हुँदुसि)	दुई ⁸¹	दुसि	दुसि	दुव ⁸²	नि	

⁸¹ हूँदें, too, is sometimes used.

⁸² Or हुँदुसि.

Plural						
1.		هونداسون ھڻدا سڻ ھڻ (ھوندا سون ۽)	سڻ		و	سڻن سڻ
2.	ھڻا-سڻ ھوندو- (سڻ ھوندوس)		سڻ	سڻ ⁸³		نڻ
3.	ھڻ-دامي ھوندم	د ڊ	دسڻ دس	داسڻ داسي	دو د	دنڻ دن

The Future Feminine, ھڻڻديس ھڻڻديس &c. with pronouns affixed.

Sing.						
1		ھوندا سڻ ھڻدا سڻ ھڻ ھڻ	سڻ		و	نڻ
2	ھڻام ھونديم		سڻ	نڻون ڪو, or سڻون سو		نڻ
3	ھڻام ھون-ديم (ھونديم)	دينه ڊي	دسڻ دس	دسڻ دسڻ	دو د	دنڻ دن
Plural.						
1		ھونديون ھڻدا سڻ ھڻ ھڻ	سڻ		و	نڻ
2	ھڻام ھون-ديوم		سڻ	سڻون سو		نڻ
3	ھڻام ھون-ديم (ھونديم)	دينه ڊي	دسڻ دس	دسڻ دسڻ	دو د	دنڻ دن

Potential Mood, Present Tense, ھونان ھونان, &c. with pronouns affixed.

Persons of the verb.	Singular.			Plural.		
	With 1 st Personal Pronoun	With 2 nd Personal Pronoun	With 3 rd Personal Pronoun	With 1 st Personal Pronoun	With 2 nd Personal Pronoun	With 2 nd Personal Pronoun
Singular.						
1.		ھوسا-ھڻ ھوسان-نڻ	سڻ		و	نڻ
2.	ھڻ-ھڻ ⁸⁴ ھڻي-م (ھڻي)		سڻ	نڻون ڪو		نڻ
3.	ھڻ-ھڻ ھڻي-م (ھڻي)	ھڻي ھڻي	سڻ	نڻون ڪو	و	نڻ
Plural.						
1.		ھڻ-ھڻ ھون-ني	سڻ		و	سڻن سڻ
2.	ھڻ-ھڻ ھڻو-م, ھڻو-ھڻ ھڻو-م		سڻ, سڻ	نڻون ڪو, نڻون ڪو		نڻ نڻ
3.	ھڻ-ھڻ ھڻو-ھڻ	نڻ نڻ	نڻ	نڻو	نڻو نڻو	نڻ نڻ

⁸³ ھڻا ھونان, too, is sometimes used.

⁸⁴ Or by some, ھڻم ھڻم, ھڻم ھڻم, &c.

هي-نم		س-س	تيون ⁸⁵		
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99. The Tenses of the verb हुअणु हुँ, here given, will suffice to exemplify this entire verb, the others being merely compounded with one or other of these and a participle, in which case the Pronouns remain affixed to the auxiliary as above; they are never annexed to the participle. The same rule holds in all tenses of active, passive and neuter, verbs, compounded with a participle, and any of the tenses of the auxiliaries. In the Present Indicative also, and 2nd Preterite Imperfect, of these verbs the Pronoun is annexed to the body of the verb, not to the थो थु, and थे थि, attached. The tenses of हुअणु हुँ, above given, will serve also as models for other verbs. The pronouns may be annexed to all indicative and potential present tenses, in the same manner as is given with हुआं हूँ, and the futures of all verbs and Preterite tenses of passives and neuters, follow the same form as the future हुँदुसि हूँदुसि. the Preterite of active verbs requires a separate illustration; thus:

100. मार्यो मारि, 'I, thou &c. struck' (in the masculine singular) with the personal pronouns as agents attached.

With मूँ मूँ	With तौ तौ	With हुन हुन	With असा असा	With तहां तहां	With हुननि हुननि
मार्योमि मारि म	मार्यो ⁸⁶ मारि ने	मार्योई मारि न	मार्योसी मारि यिन	मार्योव ⁸⁷ मारि यु	मार्योऊं मारि रिणोन

मारी मारि, (agreeing with its object in the feminine singular) with the personal pronouns as agents attached.

मार्योमि मारि म	मार्योइ ⁸⁸ मारि ने	मार्योई मारि न	मार्योसी मारि यिन	मार्योव मारि यु	मार्योऊं मारि रिणोन
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मार्यो मारि, (agreeing with its object in the masculine plural) with pronouns attached as above.

मार्योमि मारि म	मार्योइ मारि ने	मार्योई मारि न	मार्योसी मारि यिन	मार्योव मारि यु	मार्योऊं मारि रिणोन
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मार्यो मारि, (agreeing with its object in the feminine plural) with pronouns attached as above.

मार्योमि मारि म	मार्योइ मारि ने	मार्योई मारि न	मार्योसी मारि यिन	मार्योव मारि यु	मार्योऊं मारि रिणोन
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101. The pronoun, used as the object to the verb, is attached to the different genders and numbers of the preterite in the same manner

⁸⁵ by some हुँदुसि.

⁸⁶ or sometimes मार्यो मारि.

⁸⁷ or sometimes मार्यो मारि.

⁸⁸ or मार्यो मारि.

as given above for the agent, except in the 3rd persons singular and plural, which have another form: thus, with **ڏيڻا**, ‘He gave’.

ڏيڻيسڀ ڏيسڀ for هڻن ڀي ڏيڻو هڻن ڀي ڏيڻو هڻن ڀي ڏيڻو	ڏيڻيسڀ ڏيسڀ for هڻن ڀي ڏيڻا هڻن ڀي ڏيڻا هڻن ڀي ڏيڻا
ڏيڻيسڀ ڏيسڀ for هڻن ڀي ڏيڻي هڻن ڀي ڏيڻي هڻن ڀي ڏيڻي	ڏيڻيسڀ ڏيسڀ for هڻن ڀي ڏيڻي هڻن ڀي ڏيڻي هڻن ڀي ڏيڻي

And for the plural pronoun **هڻن ڀي**, the final **سڀ** becomes **نڀ**. The pronoun here attached, may stand also for any other case except the agent, as **مڻ ٻانڻي ماري وڌيسڀ** (for **هڻن ڀي ٻانڻي ماري وڌي**), ‘I killed his slave girl’.

102. The Past Tenses of Active Verbs in some of their persons, often have both the agent and object, where personal pronouns stand for these, affixed to them, the object being placed last; thus:

ماريوسڻ- ڏيڻ (ماريوسڻ) ڏيڻ ماريوسڻ- ڏيڻ (ماريوسڻ) ڏيڻ for مڻ تو ڀي ماريوسڻ ماريوسڻ مڻ تو ڀي ماريوسڻ	ماريوسڻ- ڏيڻ (ماريوسڻ) ڏيڻ ماريوسڻ- ڏيڻ (ماريوسڻ) ڏيڻ for اسڻ تو ڀي ماريوسڻ اسڻ تو ڀي ماريوسڻ
سڀسڀ for مڻ هڻن ڀي مڻ هڻن ڀي مڻ هڻن ڀي	سڀسڀ for اسڻ هڻن ڀي اسڻ هڻن ڀي اسڻ هڻن ڀي
وڻ for مڻ تهاڻ ڀي مڻ تهاڻ ڀي مڻ تهاڻ ڀي	وڻ for اسڻ تهاڻ ڀي اسڻ تهاڻ ڀي اسڻ تهاڻ ڀي
نڀسڀ for مڻ هڻن ڀي مڻ هڻن ڀي مڻ هڻن ڀي	نڀسڀ for اسڻ هڻن ڀي اسڻ هڻن ڀي اسڻ هڻن ڀي
ماريوسڻ-مڻ ⁹⁰ ماريوسڻ-مڻ ⁹⁰ ماريوسڻ-مڻ ⁹⁰ ماريوسڻ-مڻ ⁹⁰ for مڻ مڻ ڀي ماريوسڻ ماريوسڻ مڻ مڻ ڀي ماريوسڻ	ماريوسڻ-مڻ ⁹⁰ ماريوسڻ-مڻ ⁹⁰ ماريوسڻ-مڻ ⁹⁰ ماريوسڻ-مڻ ⁹⁰ for مڻ مڻ ڀي ماريوسڻ ماريوسڻ مڻ مڻ ڀي ماريوسڻ
ماريوسڻ-ڏيڻ ⁹⁰ ماريوسڻ-ڏيڻ ⁹⁰ ماريوسڻ-ڏيڻ ⁹⁰ ماريوسڻ-ڏيڻ ⁹⁰ for مڻ تو ڀي ماريوسڻ ماريوسڻ مڻ تو ڀي ماريوسڻ	ماريوسڻ-ڏيڻ ⁹⁰ ماريوسڻ-ڏيڻ ⁹⁰ ماريوسڻ-ڏيڻ ⁹⁰ ماريوسڻ-ڏيڻ ⁹⁰ for مڻ تو ڀي ماريوسڻ ماريوسڻ مڻ تو ڀي ماريوسڻ
ماريوسڻ-سڀسڀ ماريوسڻ-سڀسڀ ماريوسڻ-سڀسڀ ماريوسڻ-سڀسڀ for مڻ هڻن ڀي ماريوسڻ ماريوسڻ مڻ هڻن ڀي ماريوسڻ	ماريوسڻ-سڀسڀ ماريوسڻ-سڀسڀ ماريوسڻ-سڀسڀ ماريوسڻ-سڀسڀ for مڻ هڻن ڀي ماريوسڻ ماريوسڻ مڻ هڻن ڀي ماريوسڻ
ماريوسڻ-وڻ ماريوسڻ-وڻ ماريوسڻ-وڻ ماريوسڻ-وڻ for مڻ تهاڻ ڀي ماريوسڻ ماريوسڻ مڻ تهاڻ ڀي ماريوسڻ	ماريوسڻ-وڻ ماريوسڻ-وڻ ماريوسڻ-وڻ ماريوسڻ-وڻ for مڻ تهاڻ ڀي ماريوسڻ ماريوسڻ مڻ تهاڻ ڀي ماريوسڻ
ماريوسڻ-نڀسڀ ماريوسڻ-نڀسڀ ماريوسڻ-نڀسڀ ماريوسڻ-نڀسڀ for مڻ هڻن ڀي ماريوسڻ ماريوسڻ مڻ هڻن ڀي ماريوسڻ	ماريوسڻ-نڀسڀ ماريوسڻ-نڀسڀ ماريوسڻ-نڀسڀ ماريوسڻ-نڀسڀ for مڻ هڻن ڀي ماريوسڻ ماريوسڻ مڻ هڻن ڀي ماريوسڻ

⁸⁹ These may stand also for any other case; thus, **ڀر ڀر رڀيوسڻسڀ، سو وراڻي ڏيڻي نه تو** (for **مڻ هڻن وڻ رڀيوسڻسڀ**), ‘I mortgaged the house to him, but he will not give it back’.

⁹⁰ Also **ماريوسڻ-ڏيڻي**, **ماريوسڻ-ڏيڻي**, **ماريوسڻ-ڏيڻي**, and **ماريوسڻ-ڏيڻي**.

⁹¹ A change in the gender, or number of the verb, causes no alteration from the form given above, where the agent pronoun attached is of the 3rd Person; but when of the others, it changes regularly with the gender and number. Thus, **ڏيڻي** for **مڻ تو ڀي** &c. **ڏيڻي** for **مڻ تو ڀي**, and **ڏيڻي** for **مڻ تو ڀي**, and so with other Pronouns, merely altering the sign for the different persons.

103. With the compound Preterite and Pluperfect, the pronouns are affixed to the auxiliaries **आहे** 'अहि', and **हो** 'हो'; as:

हुन खे मायाँ अथमि ⁹² for मू हन खे मायाँ आहे अहि	मोन हन कि मारिओ अहि
मू खे मायाँ हुआई हननि for मू हन खे मायाँ हो	हन मोन कि मारिओ हो

And with both agent and object attached; thus:

डिनो अथमाँई अथमि ⁹² for मू तो खे डिनो आहे अहि	मोन तो कि डिनो आहे अहि
डिनी अथमि ⁹² for तो मू खे डिनी आहे अहि	तो मोन कि डिनी आहे अहि
डिनो होमाँसि for मू हन खे डिनो हो	मोन हन कि डिनो हो
डिनी हुईमाँसि for मू हन खे डिनी हुई	मोन हन कि डिनी हुई
डिना हुआँऊव for हननि अहाँ खे डिना हुआ	हन अहाँ कि डिना हुआ
डिनो हुआँईमि ⁹³ for हन मू खे डिनो हो	हन मोन कि डिनो हो

And so on with the other persons.

104. The 1st and 3rd Personal Pronouns in the objective case are affixed to the 2nd Person of the Imperative, in the same manner as to the 2nd Person of the Present Potential, as, **मारिसि**⁹³ 'मारिन्स', 'beat him', for **हुन खे मारि** 'मारि' 'हन कि मारि'; **लिंबीस** 'लिंबिस', 'plaster it', for **हुन खे लिंबु** 'हन कि लिंबु'.

To the 2nd Imperative they are attached thus:

मार्जो-मि for म मार्जो- for मू खे	मार्जो-मि for म मार्जो- for मू खे मारिजो
मारिजि for म मार्जो-	मारिजि for म मार्जो-
सि for हन खे	सि for हन खे
ऊँ for असाँ खे	ऊँ for असाँ खे
नि for हननि खे	नि for हननि खे

AFFIXED TO PREPOSITIONS.

105. Instead of being placed before the Preposition, as is usual in Sindhi, as in Hindustani, the pronoun governed by the preposition may be affixed to it; thus, **ही शई वटिसि आहे** 'हि शई वटिसि आहे', (for **हुन वटि** 'हन वटि') 'This thing is with him'; or **मँसि आहे** 'मँसि आहे', (for **हुन मँ** 'हन मँ')

⁹² In the 1st & 2nd Person, these are the same as given above in Para. 98, and with the compound preterite the 3rd Person as agent is also the same; but with the pluperfect it takes the form here given, **हुआँई** 'हानि', and **हुआँऊ** 'हानि'.

⁹³ Or by some **मारिसि** 'मारिन्स', and **लिंबिसि** 'लिंबिस'.

‘is in it’; हे माणहं साणुमि गडिजी वटिव आयो आहे. هي ماڻهو ساڻم گڏجي ويو. (for मूं साणु सान, तहां वटि आयो; सबबु खांउसि पुछो सبب कान्स पूजो, (for मूं साणु सान, तहां वटि), ‘This man has come with me to you; ask him why’.

106. A few examples will suffice to show the manner in which the Pronouns are affixed to Prepositions.

Affixed to साणु सान, ‘with’

माणु-मि-मूं साणु सान- for मूं साणु सान	माणु-हूं-हूं साणु सान- for असां साणु सान
माणु-इ-इ साणु सान- for तो साणु सान	माणु-व-व साणु सान- for तहां साणु सान
माणु-सि-सि साणु सान- for हुन साणु सान	माणु-नि-नि साणु सान- for हुननि साणु सान

Affixed to खे, ‘to’

खेसि-सि-सि साणु सान- for हुन खे	खेनि-नि-नि साणु सान- for हुननि खे
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Affixed to उते, ‘upon’.

उतिसि-सि-सि साणु सान- for हुन उते	उतिनि-नि-नि साणु सान- for हुननि उते
उतिहि-सि-सि साणु सान- for हुन उते	उतिहिनि-नि-नि साणु सान- for हुननि उते

Affixed to खां, ‘from’

खांसि-सि-सि साणु सान- for हुन खां	खानि-नि-नि साणु सान- for हुननि खां
खांउसि-सि-सि साणु सान- for हुन खां	खांउनि-नि-नि साणु सान- for हुननि खां

Affixed to declinable preposition सन्दो, ‘of’

सदुसि-सि-सि साणु सान- for हुन सदो ⁹⁴	सदुसि-सि-सि साणु सान- for हुन सदो
सदुसि-सि-सि साणु सान- for हुन सदो	सदुसि-सि-सि साणु सान- for हुन सदो
सदुसि-सि-सि साणु सान- for हुन सदो	सदुसि-सि-सि साणु सान- for हुन सदो
सदुसि-सि-सि साणु सान- for हुन सदो	सदुसि-सि-सि साणु सान- for हुन सदो

⁹⁴ except in poetry, सन्दो, is rarely used with a noun, or with a pronoun other than affixed as above. For the declension and use of this Preposition, See para. 166.

107. the pronouns are never affixed to the genitive preposition **جو**, 'of' and to many of the other prepositions only the 3rd Personal Pronouns will be ever found subjoined⁹⁵.

⁹⁵ Some do not shorten the final long vowel, saying **سندون** **سندون**, not **سندون** **سندون**, for **ہون** **ہون**, 'of them'. So also in the verbs, they use **ہندام** **ہندام**, not **ہندم** **ہندم**, for **میں** **میں** **ہندام** **ہندام**, **گڈیاس** **گڈیاس**, not **گڈیس** **گڈیس**, 'they met him', **وئو** **وئو**, not **وئو** **وئو**, for **تو** **تو** **وئو** **وئو**, 'thou cast'; &c.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF VERBS

108. The Sindhi has Active, Passive, Neuter and Impersonal, Verbs and admits of a Causal formation to Active and Neuter Verbs, as in Hindustani. Verbs are generally modeled into each of these forms; as:

Neuter.	Active.	Passive.	Impersonal.	Causal
सड़णु सَرَن	साड़णु सَرَن	साड़जणु ⁹⁶ सَارَجَن	सड़ज था सरजि ठो	साड़ाड़णु ⁹⁷ सَارَائَن
To burn.	To burn.	To be burned.	It is being burned.	To cause to burn.

It possesses also two Auxilliary Verbs हुअण हुअण 'to be', 'to exist', थिअण थिअण 'to be', 'to become'.

109. The 2nd person singular Imperative of the Verb may be considered its root, on which all the other tenses are formed. In Neuter and Passive Verbs, it always terminates in उ।. In Active Verbs; when Causal, always in इ।. Of other Active Verbs, some take उ।, and some इ।; but much the greater number have the latter⁹⁸. The infinitive is formed by changing उ।, and इ।, to अणु नु, or इणु⁹⁹ नु.

110. Active and Neuter Verbs answer to the same species of Verbs in English, but the Passive, which is formed by changing the उ।, and इ।, of the root

⁹⁶ The idiom of our language often makes it necessary to translate Sindhi Neuter Verbs as Passive; thus, हे सपु मूं खां न थो मरे हे सपु मूं खां न थो मरे, 'This snake cannot be killed by me'; तू उथे वेदे, त हुन खां मरदे मरन्दिन, ते हन कान मरन्दिन, (instead of passive मारिबे मारिबे). 'if you go there, you will be killed by him.' In addition to the form for changing Neuter Verbs to Active given above in साड़णु सारजणु, the following examples will show some of the usual methods of forming them.

Neu.	Act.	Neu.	Act.
रझणु रज्जणु	रझणु रज्जणु To cook by boiling.	छिजणु छिजणु	छिजणु छिजणु To snap.
लभणु लभणु	लहणु लहणु To find.	जमणु जमणु	जमणु जमणु To bring forth
खाजणु खाजणु	खाइणु खाइणु To eat	खामणु खामणु	खाइणु खाइणु To burn.
खजणु खजणु	खणु खणु To raise.	बझणु बझणु	बझणु बझणु To bind.
टुटणु टुटणु	टोडणु टोडणु To break	फाटणु फाटणु	फाटणु फाटणु To tear.
कुसणु कुसणु	कुहणु कुहणु To slaughter	ढाबणु ढाबणु	ढाबणु ढाबणु To satiate.

⁹⁷ The Causal also admits of a passive, as, साड़ाड़णु सारजणु, 'to be caused to be burned'. For rules for forming Causal Verbs see Para. 120 to 128. it may be here noticed that the final इणु नु, is by many made अणु नु.

⁹⁸ The irregular verbs डिअणु डिअणु, 'to give', and निअणु निअणु, 'to take away', are exceptions; they have डे, डे, and ने, ने. A list of Active Verbs whose roots terminate in उ।, will be found in the Appendix.

⁹⁹ See Para: 143.

of the Active to **جڻ**, or **جڻ**¹⁰⁰ differs from our Passive Voice, in solely denoting in its present tenses the progress of the action going on actively at the moment, not as sometimes in English the simple continuance of its effects. Thus **ساڙجڻا ٿو ساڙجن ٿو**, the present tense of **ساڙجڻ**, or **ساڙجڻ**, 'to be burned', should be rendered. 'I am being burnt', Our common English Present Tense, 'I am burnt', in such cases as the act of burning is considered to be completed, will be found in the Sindhi preterite **ساڙيوساڙيس**¹⁰¹. The future corresponds with the English Verb.

111. The Impersonal Verb is the passive form of the Intransitive Verb, and is formed after the same manner as the Passive of Transitive Verbs, which, indeed, are also as often used impersonally. They are defective, not having any of the past tenses, and with them the agent is never expressed, but must be gathered from something that has gone before. It is generally considered to be the speaker as, **سڙجڻا ٿو ڏکي ٿو**, **سڙجڻا ٿو ڏکي ٿو**, **سڙجڻا ٿو ڏکي ٿو**, 'In the cold season one shivers', (literally 'it is shivered by me', or you, &c.) and in the hot season one burns away'; **ساڙجڻا ٿو ڏکي ٿو**, **ساڙجڻا ٿو ڏکي ٿو**, **ساڙجڻا ٿو ڏکي ٿو**, 'when shall it be gone there (meaning by us)?' i. e. 'when shall we go?' **هين ڪم ڪي ڏکي ٿو**, **هين ڪم ڪي ڏکي ٿو**, **هين ڪم ڪي ڏکي ٿو**, 'When shall it be done to this thing (by us)?' i. e. 'when shall we do this?' **ڇو ڏکي ٿو**, **ڇو ڏکي ٿو**, **ڇو ڏکي ٿو**, 'Why should such a thing be done, from which hereafter one may be distressed?'
112. I shall now proceed to give the Auxiliary Verbs, in full, and examples of each of the others; after which in a separate chapter the Moods and Tenses shall be explained in detail.

AUXILIARY VERBS

The Defective Verb **هئڻ**, 'to be' 'to exist'

¹⁰⁰ Those verb, in which **ڏ**, and **ڏ**, are immediately preceded by a consonant, generally admit of both forms, as **مارڻ**, **مارڻ**, 'beat thou'; **مارجڻ**, or **مارجڻ**, in writing with Gurmukhi characters, the **ڏ**, is always given. **ڪرڻ**, 'do' is irregular, making **ڪجڻ**, or **ڪجڻ**. **ڏي**, and **ڏي**, have **ڏجڻ**, and **ڏجڻ**, and **ڏجڻ**, and **ڏجڻ**, and others which have **ڏي**, in the penultimate, **ڏجڻ**. Passive infinitives do not follow any of the irregularities of active infinitives, which will be found in note to Para. 143.

¹⁰¹ The learner will remark many Neuter Verbs which differ from their English synonyms in the same manner; thus, **ويهڻ**, 'to sit', implies solely the change from some other to a sedative position, or as we might say 'to take a seat'; therefore the English present, 'he sits', when used to mean 'is in a sitting posture', must be rendered by the Sindhi preterite **ويو**. **سونهڻ**, 'to sleep' (or rather 'go to sleep) **بيٺڻ**, 'to stand', **رهنڻ**, 'to be occupied', and many others follow the same rule.

¹⁰² Here **ڪي**, is in the Passive Voice, having **ڪم**, for its Nominative, but **ڏکي ٿي**, **ڏکي ٿي**, is impersonal, and should be literally translated, 'it may become pained (to us).' These impersonals may also be explained by filling in an ellipsis of the verbal noun; thus **ڏکي ٿي**, 'the being pained may be (to the actor).'

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1st. Present: 'Am'.

Persons.	Singular.		Persons.	Plural.	
	Mas. Gen	Fem. Gen		Mas. Gen	Fem. Gen
انئون آئون	آهيا آنيان ¹⁰³	Same as Mas.	اسين آسئي	آهيو آهيون	Same as Mas.
تئون تو	آهي آهيون ¹⁰⁴		اهين آهيون	آهيو آهيون	
هو هو	آهي آهيون ¹⁰⁵		هو هو	آهيون آهيون	

2nd Present 'Am'.

	Singular.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
1.	هوا آيا هنا تو	هوا آيا هنا تي	هوا آيا هنا تو	هوا آيا هنا تي
2.	هوا آيا هنا تو	هوا آيا هنا تي	هوا آيا هنا تو	هوا آيا هنا تي
3.	هوا آيا هنا تو	هوا آيا هنا تي	هوا آيا هنا تو	هوا آيا هنا تي

Present Habitual

'Am', or 'Am wont to be'.

1.	هوا آيا هنا تو	هوا آيا هنا تي	هوا آيا هنا تو	هوا آيا هنا تي
2.	هوا آيا هنا تو	هوا آيا هنا تي	هوا آيا هنا تو	هوا آيا هنا تي
3.	هوا آيا هنا تو	هوا آيا هنا تي	هوا آيا هنا تو	هوا آيا هنا تي

1st. Preterite Imperfect

'Was', or 'was in the habit of being'.

1.	هوا آيا هنا تو	هوا آيا هنا تي	هوا آيا هنا تو	هوا آيا هنا تي
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¹⁰³ Also in Lar آهيا آنيان; as also 1st per: plu: آهيون, and 2nd per: plu: آهيون.

¹⁰⁴ Or by some آهيون.

¹⁰⁵ Or sometimes آهيون.

¹⁰⁶ or by Some آهيون.

¹⁰⁷ or آهيون.

¹⁰⁸ or آهيون, and also آهيون, or آهيون. in all cases given hereafter where the 1st person plural ends in آهيون, آهيون, may be also used instead of it. The latter though the more pure Sindhi, is not so much used as آهيون, except in Lar. To the north too آهيون, is by many made آهيون.

2.	هڏا هڙن هوندي هڙن	هڏا هڙن هوندي هڙن	هڏا ها ، or هڙا هوندا هو يا هڙو	هڙو هڙو هونديون هڙو
3.	هڏا ها هوندي هو	هڏا هڙن هوندي هڙي	هڏا هڙا ¹⁰⁹ هوندا هڙا	هڙو هڙو هونديون هڙو

2nd. Preterite Imperfect.

‘Was’, or ‘was in the habit of being’

1.	هاسي ٿي هوس ٿي	هڙسي ٿي هڙس ٿي	هڙاسي ٿي هڙاسين ٿي	هڙوسي ٿي هڙوسين ٿي
2.	هڙن ٿي هڙن ٿي	هڙن ٿي هڙن ٿي	هڙا ، or هڙا ٿي هو يا هڙو ٿي	هڙو ٿي هڙو ٿي
3.	هڙا ٿي هڙا ٿي	هڙا ¹⁰⁹ ٿي هڙا ٿي	هڙا ¹¹⁰ ٿي هڙا ٿي	هڙو ٿي هڙو ٿي

Preterite

‘Was’ or ‘had been’

Persons.	Singular.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
1.	هاسي هوس	هڙسي هڙس	هڙاسي or هڙاسي هڙاسين يا هڙاسين	هڙوسي هڙوسين
2.	هڙن هڙن	هڙن هڙن	هڙا or هڙا هڙو يا هڙو	هڙو هڙو
3.	هڙا or هڙا هو يا هڙو	هڙا , or هڙا هڙي يا هڙي	هڙا هڙا , or هڙا هڙا	هڙو هڙو

Future

‘Will be’¹¹¹

1.	هڙسي هڙسي	هڙسي هڙسي	هڙاسي هڙاسي	هڙوسي هڙوسي
2.	هڙن هڙن	هڙن هڙن	هڙا or هڙا هڙو يا هڙو	هڙو هڙو
3.	هڙا هڙا	هڙا هڙا	هڙا هڙا	هڙو هڙو

¹⁰⁹ هڙي or هڙي.

¹¹⁰ هڙا or هڙا.

¹¹¹ This tense is also used often to express doubt, in both past and present; as, **ڪالهه تڏهن هڙو ٿي** ترار ڪي ٿي؟ ‘Where you there yesterday?’ I may have been; **ترار ڪي ٿي** آهي؟ ‘Where is sword? It may be in the store room.’

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

होउ هوء, or हो هو, be thou', हुओ हुओ, or हो هو, 'be you'.

The other persons are the same as in the Present Potential.

2nd IMPERATIVE

हुइजि हुँज, 'be thou', हुजो हुओ, 'be you'.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

'May be'.

1.	हुओ हान, or हुआ हुआ	Same as	हू हू, or हुजू हुँज	Same as
2.	हुई ¹¹² हुँन, or हुआ हुआ		हुओ हुओ, हा हा, or हुआ हुआ	
3.	हुए हुँ, or हुज हुँ		हुओ ¹¹³ हुँ, or हुआ हुआ	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Preterite.

'If I had been'.

Persons.	Singular.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
1.	हदा हुआ ¹¹⁴ होन्दा हुँ	हदा हुआ होन्दा हुँ	हदा हू होन्दा हुँ	हदा हू होन्दा हुँ
2.	हदा हुई होन्दा हुँ	हदा हुई ¹¹⁵ होन्दा हुँ	हदा हुआ or हा होन्दा हुँ	हदा हुआ or हा होन्दा हुँ
3.	हदा हुए होन्दा हुँ	हदा हुए होन्दा हुँ	हदा हुआ ¹¹⁶ होन्दा हुँ	हदा हुआ होन्दा हुँ

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Infinitive	हुअण हुँ, 'to be'.
Gerund	हुअणा हुँ, 'to be', 'being', 'about to be'.

PARTICIPLES

Present.	हदा हुँ, 'being'.
Past.	हुओ हुँ, हुअलु हुँ, 'been'.

¹¹² Or हुँ हुँ.

¹¹³ Or हुँ हुँ.

¹¹⁴ Or हुआ हुआ, and so on throughout the persons.

¹¹⁵ Or हुँ हुँ.

¹¹⁶ Or हुँ हुँ.

113. थिअणु¹¹⁷ थिअणु, 'to be', 'become'.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

'Am becoming'.

1.	थिआं थो थानं तो	थिआं थी थानं ती	थिऊं था थानं ता	थिऊं थ्यू थानं तीय
2.	थी ¹¹⁸ था थीनं तो	थी थी थीनं ती	थिआं था थीनं ता	थिआं थ्यू थीनं तीय
3.	थिए था थीनं तो	थिए थी थीनं ती	थिआनं ¹¹⁹ था थीनं ता	थिआनं थ्यू थीनं तीय

Present Habitual

'Am in the habit of becoming'.

Persons.	Singular.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
1.	थीदा आह्या थीदो आह्या थीदो आह्या	थीदी आह्या थीदी आह्या थीदी आह्या	थीदा आह्यु थीदा आह्यु थीदा आह्यु	थीदू आह्यु थीदू आह्यु थीदू आह्यु
2.	थीदा आही ¹²⁰ थीदो आही थीदो आही	थीदी आही थीदी आही थीदी आही	आह्यो आह्यो आह्यो आह्यो आह्यो आह्यो	थीदू आह्या थीदू आह्या थीदू आह्या
3.	थीदा आहे थीदो आहे थीदो आहे	थीदी आहे थीदी आहे थीदी आहे	थीदा आहिनि थीदा आहिनि थीदा आहिनि	थीदू आहिनि थीदू आहिनि थीदू आहिनि

1st. Preterite Imperfect

'was becoming'

1.	थीदा होस थीदो होस थीदो होस	थीदी होस थीदी होस थीदी होस	थीदा हुआ थीदा हुआ थीदा हुआ	थीदू हुआ थीदू हुआ थीदू हुआ
2.	थीदा हूँ थीदो हूँ थीदो हूँ	थीदी हूँ थीदी हूँ थीदी हूँ	थीदा हूँ थीदा हूँ थीदा हूँ	थीदू हूँ थीदू हूँ थीदू हूँ
3.	थीदा हा थीदो हा थीदो हा	थीदी हा थीदी हा थीदी हा	थीदा हा थीदा हा थीदा हा	थीदू हा थीदू हा थीदू हा

¹¹⁷ or थिअणु थिअणु. Either a long or short I may be used with the initial consonant throughout the inflections of this verb. I have, however, only given one form, that which seemed the most common, in the different tenses.

¹¹⁸ Or थिए थिए.

¹¹⁹ or थिनि थिनि.

¹²⁰ Or आहिनि आहिनि. In future I Shall not think it necessary to repeat these double form of the Auxiliaries. They can be found by a reference to the table of the Auxiliary itself.

2nd Preterite Imperfect.

‘Was becoming’.

1.	थिउसि थ त्सिं	थिअसि थ त्सिं	थिआसी थ त्सिं	थिऊसी थ त्सिं
2.	थिए थ त्सिं	थिअ थ त्सिं	थिआ थ त्सिं	थिऊ थ त्सिं
3.	थिआ थ त्सिं	थि थ त्सिं	थिआ थ त्सिं	थिऊ थ त्सिं

Simple Preterite

‘Become’.

1.	थिउसि त्सिं	थिअसि त्सिं	थिआसी त्सिं	थिऊसी त्सिं
2.	थिए त्सिं	थिअ त्सिं	थिआ त्सिं	थिऊ त्सिं
3.	थिआ त्सिं	थि त्सिं	थिआ त्सिं	थिऊ त्सिं

Compound Preterite.

‘Have become’.

Persons.	Singular.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
1.	थिआ आहा त्सिं	थिआ आहा त्सिं	आह्यु आह्यु त्सिं	थ्यु आह्यु त्सिं
2.	थिआ आही त्सिं	आही अहिं त्सिं	आह्यु आही त्सिं	आह्यु आही त्सिं
3.	थिआ आह त्सिं	थिआ आह त्सिं	थिआ आहीन त्सिं	थ्यु आहीन त्सिं

Pluperfect.

‘Had become’.

1.	हास होस	ह्यास ह्योस	ह्यासा ह्यासा	ह्युसा ह्युसा
2.	थिआ ह्या ह्यो	ह्यास ह्यो	थिआ ह्या ह्यो	ह्युसा ह्युसा
3.	थिआ हा हो	थिआ ह्या ह्यो	थिआ ह्या ह्यो	थ्यु ह्यु ह्यो

FUTURE

‘Shall or will become’.

1.	थिआसि त्सिं	थिआसि त्सिं	थिआसी त्सिं	थिआसी त्सिं
2.	थिआ त्सिं	थिआ त्सिं	थिआ त्सिं	थिआ त्सिं
3.	थिआ त्सिं	थिआ त्सिं	थिआ त्सिं	थिआ त्सिं

IMPERATIVE MOOD

थीउ 'become thou', थीओ 'become you'.

The other persons are the same as in the Present Potential.

2nd IMPERATIVE

थीजि 'become thou', थीजो 'become you'.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present.

'May become'.

Persons.	Singular.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
1.	थिआं ¹²²	Same as Masculine	थिऊ	Same as Masculine
2.	थी ¹²²		थिओ	
3.	थिए		थिअनि ¹²³	

Preterite Imperfect.

'May have been becoming'.

1.	थीदा हदुसि थिंदो हوندिस	थीदी हदुसि थिंदी हوندिस	थीदा हदासी थिंदा हदासीन	थीदू हदूसी थिंदी हदुसीन
2.	थीदा हद थिंदो हदुसि	थीदी हद थिंदी हदुसि	थीदा हदो or हदी थिंदो या हदुसि	थीदू हद थिंदी हदुसि
3.	थीदा हदो थिंदो हदुसि	थीदी हदी थिंदी हदुसि	थीदा हदा थिंदा हदुसि	थीदू हद थिंदी हदुसि

Preterite.

'May have become'.

1.	थिओ हदुसि थिंओ हदुसि	हदुसि हदुसि	थिआ हदासी थिंआ हदासीन	थ्यू हदूसी थिंओ हदुसि
2.	थिओ हद थिंओ हदुसि	हदुसि हदुसि	थिआ हदो or हदी थिंआ हदुसि	हदुसि हदुसि
3.	थिओ हदो थिंओ हदुसि	थी हदी थिंओ हदुसि	थिआ हदा थिंओ हदुसि	थ्यू हद थिंओ हदुसि

¹²² or थिए

¹²³ or थिनि

114. ACTIVE VERB.

मारणु मारुं, 'to beat'.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1st. Present Tense, 'beat', or 'am beating'.

Persons.	Singular.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
1.	मायाँ था मारिाँ ठु	मायाँ थी मारिाँ ठी	मारयूँ था मारिाँ ठा	मायूँ थ्यू मारिाँ ठी
2.	मारी था मारिाँ ठु	मारी ¹²⁷ थी मारिाँ ठी	मायाँ था मारिाँ ठा	मायाँ थ्यू ¹²⁸ मारिाँ ठी
3.	मार था मारी ठु	मारी थी मारी ठी	मारीाँ था मारिाँ ठा	मारीाँ थ्यू मारिाँ ठी

Present Habitual. 'Am or have been in the habit of beating.'

1.	मारीदा आह्या मारिाँ आह्या	मारीदी आह्या मारिाँ आह्या	मारीदा आह्यू मारिाँ आह्यू	मारीदू आह्यू मारिाँ आह्यू
2.	मारीदा आही मारिाँ आही	मारीदी आही मारिाँ आही	मारीदा आह्या मारिाँ आह्या	मारीदू आह्या मारिाँ आह्या
3.	मारीदा आहे मारिाँ आहे	मारीदी आहे मारिाँ आहे	मारीदा आहिनि मारिाँ आहिनि	मारीदू आहिनि मारिाँ आहिनि

1st. Preterite Imperfect. 'was, have been, or had been, beating.'

Persons.	Singular.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
1.	मारीदा होसि मारिाँ होसि	मारीदी होसि मारिाँ होसि	मारीदा हुआसो मारिाँ हुआसो	मारीदू हुयूसो मारिाँ हुयूसो
2.	मारीदा हुएँ मारिाँ हुएँ	मारीदी हुईँ मारिाँ हुईँ	मारीदा हुआ मारिाँ हुआ	मारीदू हुयूँ मारिाँ हुयूँ
3.	मारीदा हो मारिाँ हो	मारीदी हुई मारिाँ हुई	मारीदा हुआ मारिाँ हुआ	मारीदू हुयूँ मारिाँ हुयूँ

2nd. Preterite Imperfect.

'Was, have been, or had been beating.'

क, 'when I shall become a ruler, I will do justice' (literally, when a ruler shall become by me, justice shall be done). See Para. 111.

¹²⁷ Or मारिाँ.

¹²⁸ or मारिाँ, and all verbs which have उँ, in the root, and form the present by the change of it to आँ, (See Para. 145), take the short vowel अँ, in the 3rd person plural, instead of ईँ, or इँ; as डिसाँ थो, 'I see'; डिसाँ था, 'they see', from डिसु, 'see'.

Agent Pronouns	With object in the Sing: Mas.	In the Sing: Fem.	In the Plu: Mas.	In the Plu: Fem.
مون تو هن اسان اهان هنن	मार्यो थे ¹²⁹ मारियो ٿي	मारी थे ماري ٿي	मार्या थे मारيا ٿي	मार्यी थे मारियون ٿي

Simple Preterite.

मार्यो मاريو, 'Beat or did beat.'

Compound Preterite.

मार्यो आहे मاريو آهي, 'Have beaten'.

Pluperfect.

मार्यो हो मاريو هو 'Have beaten or had beaten'.

Future: 'Shall or will beat'.

Person	Singular.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
1.	मारोदुस ¹³⁰ س	मारोदुस س	मारोदासी ن	मारोदुसी يونسین
2.	मारोद मारिन्दन	मारोद मारिन्दन	मारोदा-दो ماريندو-ن	मारोद मारिन्दون
3.	मारोदो मारिन्दो	मारोदो मारिन्दी	मारोदा मारिन्दा	मारोद मारिन्दी

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

मार مار, 'Beat thou', मार्यो¹³¹ मاريو, 'Beat you'.

The other persons are the same as in the Present Potential.

2nd IMPERATIVE

मारिजि¹³² مارچ 'Beat thou'. मारिजो¹³³ मारजो 'Beat you'.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present: 'May or might beat'.

Persons.	Singular.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.

¹²⁹ For explanation of the manner in which this and the other past tenses are used, see Para: 148. They take the gender and number of the object, remaining always in the 3rd person.

¹³⁰ Some of the hill people use मारीदो मारिन्दो, and मारीदी मारिन्दी, for मारीदुस मारिन्दस, and मारीदुस मारिन्दस.

¹³¹ or by some मारिहो मारजो,

¹³² Or some मारिजाहु मारजाहे .

¹³³ or by some मारिजि मारज.

1.	मारिअं मاريअ	Same as Mas.	मारिअं मاريअ	Same as mas.
2.	मारिअ ¹³⁴ मاريअ		मारिअ मاريअ	
3.	मारि मاري		मारिअ ¹³⁵ मاريअ	

Preterite Imperfect ‘May, or might, have been beating.’

1.	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि
2.	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि
3.	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि

PRETERITE.

मारिअ हूदासि, ‘May have beaten’.

SUBJECTIVE MOOD.

Imperfect: ‘If I were, or have been, beaten’.

1.	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि
2.	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि
3.	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि	मारिअदा हूदासि मारिअदा हूदासि

Preterite.

मारिअ हूदासि, or हूदासि, ‘If I did beat, or had beaten’.¹³⁶

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Infinitive	मारिअ, ‘To beat’.
Gerund	मारिअमा, ‘To beat’, ‘beating’ ^{137/3} .

PARTICIPLES

Present.	मारिअदा, ‘Beating’.
	मारिअ, ‘Beaten’, or ‘being beaten’.

¹³⁴ or मारिअ.

¹³⁵ See note to present indicative.

¹³⁶ A Subjunctive Preterite is also formed by affixing the particle हा हा to persons of the Present Potential; as, जे आं हुन खे डिसां हा, त चवां हा हा जवान हा, ते जवान हा, ते जवान हा, ‘if I had seen him, I would have mentioned it’; as also to the above Preterite; thus जे मूँ कियो हू हा, त बाँस्यां हा हा, ‘if I had done this, I would have acknowledged it’.

¹³⁷ See note to Para: 143.

Preterite ¹³⁸ .	मारيل मاري	
Past Conjunctive	मारے ماري ڪري ڪري مارجي ماري ماري ماري ماري ماري	‘Having beaten’.

115. Passive Verbs.

مارجڻو مارجڻ، ‘To be beaten’.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense, ‘Am being beaten’.

Persons.	Singular.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
1.	مارجو ٿو	مارجي ٿي	مارجو ٿا	مارجي ٿي
2.	مارجو ٿا ¹³⁹	مارجي ٿي	مارجو ٿا	مارجي ٿي
3.	مارجي ٿو	مارجي ٿي	مارجي ٿا	مارجي ٿي

Present Habitual. ‘Am, or have been, in the habit of being beaten.’

1.	ماربو آهيا	ماربي آهي	ماربو آهن	ماربي آهي
2.	ماربو آهي	ماربي آهي	ماربو آهي	ماربي آهي
3.	ماربو آهي	ماربي آهي	ماربو آهي	ماربي آهي

1st.Preterite Imperfect, ‘Was being beaten’.

1.	ماربو هيس	ماربي هيس	ماربو هيس	ماربي هيس
2.	ماربو هيس	ماربي هيس	ماربو هيس	ماربي هيس
3.	ماربو هيس	ماربي هيس	ماربو هيس	ماربي هيس

2nd Preterite Imperfect. ‘Was being beaten’.

Persons.	Singular.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
1.	ماربو ٿي	ماربي ٿي	ماربو ٿي	ماربي ٿي

¹³⁸ This more properly belongs to the Passive Verb.

¹³⁹ Or مارجڻو.

¹⁴⁰ or مارجڻو.

2.	मायो थ मारिो थि	मारिअ थ मारिन् थि	मायउ थ मारिउ थि	मायू थ मारिउ थि
3.	मायो थ मारिो थि	मारी थ मारी थि	मायो थ मारिा थि	मायू थ मारिउ थि

Simple Preterite. 'Was beaten'.

1.	मायूसि मारिस	मायोसि मारिस	मायोसी मारिसिन	मायूसी मारिसिन
2.	मायै मारिन	मारिअ मारिन	मायउ मारिउ	मायू मारिउ
3.	मायो मारिो	मारी मारि	मायो मारिा	मायू मारिउ

Compound Preterite. 'Have been beaten'.

1.	मायो आह्या मारिो आह्या	मारी आह्या मारी आह्या	मायो आह्यु मारिा आह्यु	मायू आह्यु मारिउ आह्यु
2.	मायो आही मारिो आही	मारी आही मारी आही	मायो आह्या मारिा आह्या	मायू आह्या मारिउ आह्या
3.	मायो आह मारिो आह	मारी आह मारी आह	मायो आहीने मारिा आहीने	मायू आहीने मारिउ आहीने

Pluperfect. 'Had been beaten'

1.	मायो हासि मारिो हासि	मारी हुयसि मारी हुयसि	मायो हुआसि मारिा हुआसि	मायू हुयूसि मारिउ हुयूसि
2.	मायो हुए मारिो हुए	मारी हुईअ मारी हुईअ	मायो हुआ मारिा हुआ	मायू हुयू मारिउ हुयू
3.	मायो हा मारिो हा	मारी हुई मारी हुई	मायो हुआ मारिा हुआ	मायू हुयू मारिउ हुयू

Future: 'Shall or will be beaten'.

Persons	Singular.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
1.	मारिबुसि मारिस	मारिबुसि मारिस	मारिबासी मारिसिन	मारिबुसी मारिसिन
2.	मारिब मारिन	मारिबुअ मारिन	मारिबा-बो मारिउ	मारिबु मारिउ
3.	मारिबो मारिो	मारिबो मारि	मारिबा मारिा	मारिबु मारिउ

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

मार्जु 'Be thou beaten'. मार्जो 'Be you beaten'.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present. 'May or might be beaten'.

1.	मार्जो मारिा	Same as Mas	मार्जो मारिा	Same as Mas.
2.	मार्जो मारिा		मार्जो ¹⁴¹ मारिा	
3.	मार्जो मारिा		मार्जो मारिा	

¹⁴¹ or मार्जो मारिा.

Preterite Imperfect. 'May have been being beaten'

1.	मारिबा ह्दुस मारिबो हوندस	मारिबा ह्दुस मारिबो हوندस	मारिबा ह्दुस मारिबो हوندस	मारिबू ह्दुस मारिबू ह्दुस
2.	मारिबा ह्द मारिबो ह्द मारिबो ह्द	मारिबा ह्द मारिबो ह्द मारिबो ह्द	मारिबा ह्द मारिबो ह्द मारिबो ह्द	मारिबू ह्द मारिबू ह्द मारिबू ह्द
3.	मारिबा ह्द मारिबो ह्द मारिबो ह्द	मारिबा ह्द मारिबो ह्द मारिबो ह्द	मारिबा ह्द मारिबो ह्द मारिबो ह्द	मारिबू ह्द मारिबू ह्द मारिबू ह्द

Preterite. 'May have been beaten.'

Persons.	Singular.		Plural.	
	Mas.	Fem.	Mas.	Fem.
1.	माया ह्दुस मारिबो ह्दुस	मारी ह्दुस मारिबो ह्दुस	मारया ह्दुस मारिबो ह्दुस	मायू ह्दुस मारिबो ह्दुस
2.	माया ह्द मारिबो ह्द मारिबो ह्द	मारी ह्द मारिबो ह्द मारिबो ह्द	मारया ह्द मारिबो ह्द मारिबो ह्द	मायू ह्द मारिबो ह्द मारिबो ह्द
3.	माया ह्द मारिबो ह्द मारिबो ह्द	मारी ह्द मारिबो ह्द मारिबो ह्द	मारया ह्द मारिबो ह्द मारिबो ह्द	मायू ह्द मारिबो ह्द मारिबो ह्द

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Imperfect. 'If I were being beaten.'

1.	मारिबा हुआ मारिबो हुआ	मारिबा हुआ मारिबो हुआ	मारिबा हु मारिबो हु	मारिबू हु मारिबू हु
2.	मारिबा हुइ मारिबो हुइ मारिबो हुइ	मारिबा हुइ मारिबो हुइ मारिबो हुइ	मारिबा हुआ मारिबो हुआ मारिबो हुआ	मारिबू हुआ मारिबू हुआ मारिबू हुआ
3.	मारिबा हुए मारिबो हुए मारिबो हुए	मारिबा हुए मारिबो हुए मारिबो हुए	मारिबा हुआन मारिबो हुआन मारिबो हुआन	मारिबू हुआन मारिबू हुआन मारिबू हुआन

Preterite. 'If I were, have been or had been beaten.'

1.	माया हुआ ¹⁴² मारिबो हुआ	मारी हुआ मारिबो हुआ	मारया हु मारिबो हु	मायू हु मारिबो हु
2.	माया हुइ मारिबो हुइ मारिबो हुइ	मारी हुइ मारिबो हुइ मारिबो हुइ	मारया हुआ मारिबो हुआ मारिबो हुआ	मायू हुआ मारिबो हुआ मारिबो हुआ
3.	माया हुए मारिबो हुए मारिबो हुए	मारी हुए मारिबो हुए मारिबो हुए	मारया हुआन मारिबो हुआन मारिबो हुआन	मायू हुआन मारिबो हुआन मारिबो हुआन

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Infinitive. मारजणु मारजणु, 'To be beaten'.

PARTICIPLES

Present.	मारिबा मारिबो	'Being beaten'.
Past.	माया मारिबो मारिबु मारिबो	'Beaten.'
Past Conjunctive.	मारी मारिबो मारी करे मारिबो	'Having been beaten'.

116. NEUTER VERBS.

डकणु डकणु, 'To tremble'.

¹⁴² or हुजा हुजा, as before.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. **डकां थो**¹⁴³ **ڈکان ٿو** I am trembling’.

Present Habitual.	डकदा आहा ڈڪندو آنيهان	‘I am in the habit of trembling.’
1 st Preterite Imperfect. 2. Preterite Imperfect.	डकदा हासि हوس डڪيس ٿي ٿي ڈڪيس ٿي ٿي	‘I was, have been, or had been trembling.’
Simple Preterite.	डڪيس ڈڪيس	‘I trembled’.
Compound Preterite.	डक्या आहा ڈڪيو آنيهان	‘I have trembled’.
Pluperfect.	डक्या हासि ڈڪيو هوس	‘I trembled or had trembled.’
Future.	डकदुस ڈڪندس	‘I shall or will tremble.’

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Imperative. 2 nd Ditto.	ڈڪ ڈڪجي	‘Tremble thou.’
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POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present.	ڈکان ڈکان	‘I may tremble.’
Preterite Imperfect.	डकदा हद्दुस ڈڪندو هونئس	‘I may have been trembling’.
Preterite.	डक्या हद्दुस ڈڪيو هونئس	‘I may have trembled’.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Habitual	डकदा हुआं or हुजां ڈڪندو هئان يا هُجان	‘If I have been trembling.’
Preterite.	डक्या हुआं or हुजां ڈڪيو هئان يا هُجان	‘If I trembled, did tremble, or had trembled.’

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Infinitive.	ڈڪڻ ڈڪڻ	‘To tremble.’
Gerund.	ڈڪڻا ڈڪڻا	‘To tremble’, ‘trembling’, ‘about to tremble’.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.	ڈڪندو ڈڪندو	‘Trembling’.
Preterite.	ڈڪيو ڈڪيل ڈڪيل	‘Trembled’.
Past Conjunctive.	ڈڪي ڈڪي ڪري ڈڪجي ڈڪيو ڈڪيون	‘Having trembled’.

¹⁴³ The remaining persons are formed in the same manner as in the Active and Passive verbs already given.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.	ڈکجی تُو ڈکجی	'It is trembled.'
Present Habitual.	ڈکبو آہی ڈکبو آہی	'It is wont to be trembled'.
1 st . Preterite Impefect.	ڈکبو ہو ڈکبو ہو	'It was being trembled'.
Future.	ڈکبو ڈکبو	'I shall or will be trembled'.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present.	ڈکيجي ڏکيجي	'It may be trembled'.
Preterite Imperfect.	ڏکيو هوندو ٿيڻ ٿو	'It may have been trembled.'

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Habitual. **डकिबो हुए ह्नी**, or **हुजे ह्जी**, 'If it be trembled'.

118. Many verbs, considered by us neuter (chiefly those with which the noun, formed from the verb itself, may be used as an object), are in Sindhi esteemed both active and neuter, and take both forms in their past tenses; thus from **भँउकणु** **ڀننگڻ**, ‘to bark’, we have **कुते भँउक्यो** **آहे** **کٽي ڀننگيو آهي**, ‘the dog barked’ (object, a bark), or simply **कुतो भँउक्यो** **کٽو ڀننگيو**; **खिलणु** **ڪلڻ**, ‘to laugh’, **आं खिल्युसि** **ڪليس** **آن**, or **मूं खिल्यो** **مون ڪليو**, ‘I laughed’; **रड़णु** **رڙڻ** ‘to cry out’, **आं रड़युसि** **آن** **रڑيس** **آن**, or **मूं रड़यो** **مون رڑيو** ‘I cried out¹⁴⁴’.

119. **डकणु** **ڈڪڻ**, and many other neuter verbs, are used also in the passive form, though without any difference in signification; as, **आं सिख में डकिजां** **آن سنہ ۾ ڏڪجان** (for **डकां** **ڏڪان**) **थो थو**; **मूं खे कपिड़ो डो** **مون ڪي ڪپيڙو ڏو**, 'I am shivering in the cold, give me clothes'; **मसु मे पाणी घणो पड़जी** **مس ۾ پاڻي گهڻو پئجي** (or **पई** **پئي**) **विओ विओ**, 'Too much water has fallen into the ink'; **तुहुंजो कम कंदुसि, त पहुँजे खां रहिबुसि** **تنهنجو ڪم ڪندس, ت پھڙجي ڪا رھيبي** (for **रहुंदुसि** **رهندس**), 'If I do your business, I shall be kept from my own.'

CASUAL VERBS.

120. These are declined after the same manner as other active verbs.
They are formed from verbs active and neuter.

¹⁴⁴ سڃاڻڻ، 'to be able, too, often takes the active form when it has a transitive verb depending on it; as, مَٺِي ڪتاب کي نه پڙهي سڃاڻو سگهيو 'I could not read this book'. But اُن سڃاڻيس سگهيس, may be also used.

121. 1st. and most commonly, by lengthening the short vowel sound of अँ, in the consonant preceding the final णँ, to आँ, and inserting इ¹⁴⁵); as, वठणु वणँ, 'to take', वठाइणु वणँ, 'to cause to take'; वधणु वणँ, 'to increase', वधाइणु वणँ, 'to make increase.'
122. 2nd. But when that consonant is डँ, रँ, or हँ, preceded by another mukto consonant the Causal is also sometimes formed by lengthening the अँ, of this mukto consonant to आँ; as, सडणु सडँ, 'to burn away'; साडणु साडँ; करणु करँ, 'to do'; कारणु कारँ, or कराइणु करँ; लहणु लहँ, 'to descend'; लाहणु लाहँ¹⁴⁶.
123. 3rd. Or should इँ, in the penultimate precede डँ or रँ the causal is generally formed by lengthening that vowel to एँ; as, चिडणु चिडँ, 'to be irritated', चेडणु चेडँ; किरणु किरँ, 'to fall', केरणु केरँ¹⁴⁷.
124. 4th. Where उँ, precedes these consonants, it is lengthened to ओँ; as, सुडणु सुडँ, 'to bend', मोडणु मोडँ; भुरणु भुरँ, 'to crumble', भोरणु भोरँ. These last three rules, however, chiefly refer to formations from neuter verbs, and the Causal may then generally be translated as our active, and considered as such.
125. 5th. In such verbs as have the final अणु, preceded by an इँ (एँ), or उँ (एँ), अणु, is changed to आणु; as, जिअणु जिअँ, 'to live', जिआणु जिआँ; धुअणु धुअँ, 'to wash', धुआणु धुआँ, 'where हँ, intervenes, it retains the same place in the Causal; as, बिहणु बिहँ, 'to stand', बिहारणु बिहारँ.
126. 6th. Verbs ending in इणु, preceded by a mukto consonant have वाइणु वणँ, as, मइणु मणँ, 'to measure', मवाइणु मवणँ.
127. 7th. When the termination is आइणु आँ, it for the causal, is changed to आराइणु आरँ; as, खाइणु खाँ, 'to eat', खाराइणु खारँ¹⁴⁹. This, too, will be found the more usual mode of forming a second causal which most verbs admit of; as, खाराइणु खारँ, 'to cause (another) to make (another) eat; also धाइणु धाँ, 'to suck (the breast)',

		1 st . Causal.	2 nd Causal.
सुम्हणु सुम्हँ	To sleep	सुम्हाराणु सुम्हाराँ	सुम्हाराइणु सुम्हाराइँ
सिखणु सिखँ	To learn	सिखाराणु सिखाराँ	सिखाराइणु सिखाराइँ
डिजणु डिजँ	To Fear	डिजाराणु डिजाराँ	डिजाराइणु डिजाराइँ
वजणु वजँ	To go	वजाराणु वजाराँ	वजाराइणु वजाराइँ
उथणु उथँ	To get up	उथाराणु उथाराँ	उथाराइणु उथाराइँ
विसरणु विसरँ	To forget	विसाराणु विसाराँ	विसाराइणु विसाराइँ

¹⁴⁹ I have before mentioned that the penultimate इँ, in these verbs is by many Musalmans made अँ.

धाराइणु डारान्तु, 'to cause to suck' or 'to suckle'; and, धाराराइणु डारारान्तु, 'to cause (another) to suckle'¹⁵⁰.

128. A few are irregular and can be brought under no general rule; as,

IRREGULAR VERBS.

129. The verbs अचणु अणु, 'to come', वजणु वणु, 'to go', करणु कणु, 'to do', डिअणु डणु, 'to give', and निअणु नणु, 'to take away', are irregular in some of their tenses; thus.

130. अचणु अणु, 'to come', has for its present part. ईदो अणु from which is derived the future ईदुसि अणुसि, the present habitual ईदो आणु आणु, &c. For the 2nd person singular of the Imperative also, both आउ आउ, and अचु अचु are used, and for the past conj. participle both अचे अचि, and अची अचि.

131. वजणु वणु, 'to go', has for its present part, वेदो वणु, or वीदो वणु, from which is formed the future वेदुसि वणुसि or वीदुसि वणुसि, &c.

132. करणु कणु, 'to do', makes in the 3rd persons plural of its Present, Indicative and Potential, कनि कणु or किनि कणु. its Present part: is कंदो कणु, or कंदो कणु; from which is formed the future कंदुसि कणुसि or कंदुसि कणुसि &c. The 2nd Imperative is कजि कणु, or किजि कणु. किजणु कणु, 'to be done' has present part: कबो कणु, or किबो कणु, &c.

¹⁵⁰ As causal verbs have also a passive voice, we thus, commencing with the neuter, find eight forms for one verb.

1. धापणु धणु, neu. To issue (milk from breast in sucking).
2. धापिजणु धणु, neu. Pas. Or to give milk.
3. धाइणु धणु, act. To suck (the breast).
4. धाइजणु धणु, pas. To be sucked (the breast &c.).
5. धाराइणु धणु, caus. To cause to suck, or to suckle (a child).
6. धाराइजणु धणु, pas. To be suckled (a child), or caused to be suckled (the breast, milk, &c.).
7. धाराराइणु धणु, 2nd. Caus. To cause (another) to suckle (a child).
8. धाराराइजणु धणु, pas. To be caused (by another) to be suckled).

Many verbs admit of all these forms.

133. **डिअणु** 'to give', and **निअणु** 'to take away', have for their present participles **डिंदो** and **निंदो**; from which are formed the futures **डिंदुसि** and **निंदुसि**, &c. Their 2nd persons sing: in the 1st Imperative Mood are **डु**, and **नु**, (for **डुइ**, and **नुइ**; from which however, the present tenses and the 2nd Imperative are formed regularly), and the past conjunctive participles are **डेई**, and **नेई**.
134. The regular forms of all of these will be, however, occasionally met with, especially, in Lower Sindh.
135. The past participles of many Sindhi verbs follow no fixed rule (See Para: 144). Those of the five verbs above given are, **आयो**, **विओ**, **कियो**, **डिनो**, and **नियो**.

CHAPTER VIII.
OF THE MOODS.

- 136.** In order to carry out my plan of illustrating Sindhi Etymology after as nearly possible the same manner as in English, I have divided the verbs into five Moods, the Indicative, Imperative, Potential, Subjunctive and Infinitive. These correspond with the same moods in an English verb, with the exception of the Potential, which is in Sindhi used in a restricted sense that requires a little explanation.
- 137.** The POTENTIAL MOOD of an English verb implies possibility, liberty, power, will or obligation; but by the Potential in Sindhi possibility, liberty and will can only be expressed clearly, as in the following Sentences; **سُभाڻه مِٺو وڌي، جا ن وڌي، پريٰ ت وڌي سگهي** 'It may rain tomorrow, or it may not, but it certainly will the next day'; **هو آيو هوندو، پر مون کي خبر کانئہ** 'He may have come, but I know nothing of it'¹⁵¹; **خوشي اچي ته وڃي، ان جي لاءِ** 'I may go, if he likes'; **آءٌ هوندو، پر هو رهي نه ٿو** 'I would go but he stops me.'
- 138.** In order to express power, the verb **سگھڻ** 'to be able', is generally used; thus, **آءٌ هي ڪم ڪري نه ٿو سگهان** 'I cannot do this business'; or it is shown, especially where mental ability is referred to, by, as in Hindustani, paraphrasing the Sentence with the verb 'to come'; thus, **توهنجي لاءِ اچي نه ٿو سگهم** 'I cannot understand what you say';

¹⁵¹ To express the doubt more fully, the verb is often, as in Hindustani, repeated; as, **हकीम**
जे अचण खां अगु मैं मरे, त मरे **حکیم جي اچڻ کان اڳ ۾ مري، ته مري** 'He may die before the doctor
comes'.

literally, 'your words do not come to me in understanding'. It is also expressed by using the passive and neuter verbs, thus **हे कमू मू खां न थो थिए** 'This business cannot be done by me'; **हे काठू मू खां न थो खजे** 'This stick cannot be lifted by me'.¹⁵²

139. Obligation can be expressed either by using the passive **घुर्जणु** 'to be required', with an infinitive as its nominative, as **छोकर खे सिखणु घुर्जे** 'the boy should learn', or literally, 'it is needful for the boy to learn'. Or by employing the gerund with the auxiliary verb thus; **मू हुन खे मारिणो हो पर न मार्यमि** 'I should have beaten him, but I did not'.
140. The Subjunctive mood has only two tenses peculiar to itself. They are formed from the present and past participles, compounded with the present potential of the auxiliary **हुअणु** and their use will be seen by the following examples. **जे आ मारिबो हुआं, त तो खे चवां सो आं मारजाई**¹⁵³ 'न थो, त तो खे छो चवां आं न थो, त तो खे छो चवां सो आं मारजाई' 'Were I being beaten, I would tell you; but when I am not beaten, why should I mention it?' **जे आं मार्यो हुआं, त दाह कर्यां करिआं** 'If I had been beaten, I would complain'. Any of the tenses of the Indicative and Potential moods may, however, be also used for the Subjunctive; as, **जे मार्यां थो सप खे, त पापु थो थिएमिच अँउ जे न थो मार्यां, त डुगेमि थो** 'If I kill the snake, I commit a sin; and if I do not kill it, it bites me'; **जे आं छुटां, त थोरो मजां** 'If I get free, I shall be very grateful'; **जे हू पाणिअ में न तरैदो हो** (or **न थे तयो त्रियो** 'ने थे त्रियो' 'If he had not been swimming in the water, he would not have been drowned'; **जे हूद हू मथे भर कियो प्र मथे** 'If he had not fallen on his head, he would not have died'; **जे आं उते विओ होसि, त तो खे छो न डिठुमि** 'If I had gone there, why should I not have seen you?' **जे आं करे सघंदुसि, त कंदुसि** 'If I can do this, I will do it'; **तोडे साहिबु चवे, त बि न कंदुसि** 'I will not do it, though the Sahib should tell me'; **जेकर हे कमू करे सघ्युसि, त किउमि कमू** 'Could I have not done this business, I would have done it'; **जे आं तुहुंजे दर ते हिकिडी राति सुम्हां, त बिओ की न घुरां** 'If I might sleep one night at your door, I would ask for nothing else'. A past subjunctive, too, is often formed by adding **हा**, which has no change for number, gender, or person, to the present potential, thus; **जे कडिहीं हिन खे पाणी**

¹⁵² See note to para. 143.

¹⁵³ The **ई** here is simply emphatic.

جي ڪڏهن هن کي پاڻي نه پيارين ها، ته مري وڃي ها *n piyariin ha, t mari waje ha*
 ها، 'If you had not given him water, he would have died'¹⁵⁴.

- 141.** I have multiplied examples in order that the learner may see from them the different methods by which the Subjunctive Mood is represented, and also in what way our pluperfect potential, 'would have', is expressed when following a Subjunctive in the second clause of a sentence.

OF THE TENSES

142. The root of all Sindhi verbs is, as was mentioned before¹⁵⁵, the second person, singular of the Imperative, which always ends in either **इ** or **उ** from this the other parts of the verb are formed by regular rules, which I shall now proceed to explain, pointing out at the same time the power of each of these parts. I commence with the Infinitive Mood and the Participles, as the latter are used in forming some of the tenses.
143. **THE INFINITIVE** is formed by changing the **इ** or **उ** of the root to **अणु** **نُنْ**; as **ڇڪڻ** **ڇڪڻ**¹⁵⁶ 'to pull'; **وڃڻ** **وڃڻ**¹⁵⁷ 'to cast'; but where these final vowels of the Imperative are preceded by **آ** or the former of them by **او** or a *mukto* consonant, the infinitive termination becomes **اڻ** **نُنْ** as, **ڪراڻ** **ڪراڻ**¹⁵⁸ 'to cause to do'; **خاڻ** **خاڻ**¹⁵⁹ 'to eat'; **موڙ** **موڙ**¹⁶⁰ 'to ruffle'; **مڙ** **مڙ**¹⁶¹ 'to measure'. The Gerund changes the **अणु** **نُنْ** or **इणु** **नُنْ** of the Infinitive to **इणो** **نُنْ** or if **अणु** **नُنْ** be preceded by a vowel, also to **अणो**¹⁶² **नُنْ**; as, **धुअण** **धुअण**¹⁶³ 'to wash', **धइणो** **धइणो**¹⁶⁴ or **धअणो**¹⁶⁵ **धअणो**¹⁶⁶. The infinitive is often, as in Hindustani

¹⁵⁴ See note to Subjunctive Mood Active Voice. Para. 114.

¹⁵⁵ See para: 109.

156 The अ of अणु is here absorbed in the silent consonant preceding it, which then becomes mukto. See before Para: 12.

157 Many, however, make this too **अणु** **ن** using **कराअणु** **كرائن**, etc. If **उ** **أ** in the root follows a mukto consonant the infinitive has **व** **أ**; **सः**

¹⁵⁸ If **ʾ** in the root follows a *mukto* consonant the infinitive has **و** *aw*; as, **چہنے**, **چہنو**, 'to say'; and roots in **ا** having the long vowel **او**, **ا**, and **ی** *ay* in their penultimates, shorten these vowel in the infinitive to **ا**, **ا**, and **ا**, as **دو**, **دو**, **دو**, 'to wash'; **پو**, **پو**, **پو**, 'to string (beads)'; **پیو**, **پیو**, **پیو**, 'to drink'. In Southern Sindhi many change **ا** *as* to **ا** *au*; as, **روپ**, for **روپ**, 'to cry'; **پو**, for **پو**, 'to fall'.

¹⁵⁹ If the penultimate vowel be इ, the Gerund has only अणो ण्ठो; as, थिअणो ण्ठो from थिअणु ण्ठो 'to be'

¹⁶⁰ In the tables of the verbs, I have entered the Gerund with the active voice, because it can be more freely translated into English actively; but it has properly a passive signification, and, like the past tenses of active verbs, agrees with the object in the Nominative; or where the attached, is used impersonally; thus **هين چادر مے بے धुवणी آهي** 'this sheet to me is to be washed'. Or, 'I must wash this sheet'; **هين کپڑے مے بے धुवणी آهي** 'it is to be washed to this cloth by me', or 'I must wash this cloth'. **هن ڪپڙي کي مون ڏٺو آهي** 'it is to be washed to this cloth by me', or 'I must wash this cloth'. **هن بے مارڻا مے چيو؛ تو ڇڏيس ڏو** 'he was ordered by me for him to be beaten (or I ordered him a beating); why have you let him go? **تو ڇه روپيا مے لڙا آهين** 'you owe me ten rupees'. It often, as in the second and last examples above given, puts the agent into the agent case, especially where the object is governed by **بے**.

as, **ڏيسو** 'see', **ڏيڻ** 'having seen'; but passives and neuters in the passive form, take either **ڏي** or **اڻ** as; **ڇڏجي** or **ڇڏجڻو** from **ڇڏڻ** 'be left'. For its second form it merely adds to these **ڪري**; as, **ڏي ڪري** and for the last two it changes both **ڏي** and **اڻ** to **يو** or **يُون** as, **ڪريو** or **ڪريُون** and **ڏيسو** or **ڏسيُون** thus having in the former of these the same formation as the past participle, when that is regular; but they must not be confounded together, as this is indeclinable, and does not follow the past participle in all its irregular formations¹⁶⁷.

145. INDICATIVE MOODS, PRESENT. This tense is formed from the root of the verb, by changing **ڏي** where the root so terminates to **يا** and **اڻ** to **اڻ** and by adding **ٿو** as, **مار ٿو** 'strike thou', **ماري ٿو** 'I am striking'; **ڪر ٿو**, 'fall thou', **ڪرائ ٿو** 'I fall'¹⁶⁸. The **ٿو** may be either affixed or prefixed at pleasure, except where the verb begins a sentence, in which case it is never put first¹⁶⁹. This tense signifies as in English actions begun and not

¹⁶⁷ In some cases the consonant preceding **ي** may be dropped as in the past participle; thus **هيو** may be used for **هيو** and **ڪيو** or **ڪيو** for **ڪيو**. These last two forms of the past conjunctive are seldom used but with a present tense or imperative mood; as, **ڇاڻ ڇاڻ ڏيڻ ٿو** 'The woman weeps, having seen the child in this state'; **هين جي ڳالهه ٻڌيو ٿو** 'Having heard what he says, write it down.'

¹⁶⁸ But such verbs as have irregularities in the formation of the infinitive (see before note to Para: 143) retain the same in the present tense, as **ڌو ٿو** 'wash', **ڌو ٿو** 'wash', **چو ٿو** 'say', **چو ٿو** 'say'. The **و** may, however, be dropped in the 3rd per. sing. as **چو ٿو** 'چو ٿو' or **چو ٿو** 'چو ٿو'. Where **اڻ** precedes **اڻ** in the root, the **اڻ** of the 1st person singular, becomes absorbed in it; as, **ڪاڻ ڪاڻ** 'eat', **ڪاڻ ڪاڻ ٿو**.

¹⁶⁹ It is often omitted in poetry; as

ڄاڻي ڄاڻي ٿو اچي
ڇو ٿو ڇو ٿو

ڄاڻي ڄاڻي ٿو اچي
ڇو ٿو ڇو ٿو
ڪيائين ڇو ٿو

'When my lover comes, she (my rival) burns and is inflamed. The wench dances like a play ball'.
The play-ball; a poem.

ٻڌي ٻڌي ڇو ٿو
اڻي لڙي، لڙي ڇو، پسو ساڻ ڪن
هڪر ڪڏي ڪن
نٿو ساڻن وڃن سير ۾

ٻڌي ٻڌي ڇو ٿو
اڻي لڙي، لڙي ڇو، پسو ساڻ ڪن
هڪر ڪڏي ڪن
نٿو ساڻن وڃن سير ۾

'Some brave men in drowning, lay hold of tufts of dry grass. See, Latif bids you, what sense of honor these straws possess. They either bring them at once to shore, or go off with them in stream.

(The Shaha jo Risalo).

The **ٿو** is sometimes separated from the verb by other words, as in this verse:

THE PRESENT HABITUAL is the Present Participle compounded with the Present Tense of the Auxiliary हुअणु هُئِن. It implies usage, or a recurrence of action from some past time up to the present, and still going on, as; आं हे कम घणनि डिहनि खां कंदो आंह्यां नैनन केहन तेनन आं ही कम केन्दो अहेन ‘I have been for a long time wont to do this work’¹⁷⁰.

147. IMPERFECT. The 1st Imperfect is formed by compounding the Present Participle with the Preterite of हुअणु هُنْثُ: the 2nd is the simple Preterite of the Verb¹⁷¹ with थे affixed or prefixed to it after the manner of थो ٿو in the Present. They denote action past, either near or remote, but always unfinished with regard to some other past action, and, except that the 1st is more usually employed where habit or repetition of action is implied, they have no distinction of signification; as, हाणे तो छा थे चिओ ज्ञो ڇا ٿي هاڻي تو چا ٿي چئو (or मूं किओ थे مون ڪيئي), तैंहें खां न आयुसि ने अيس तेहन کان نه آيس I have been doing other work, so did not come'; सज्जन जे अचण खां अगमुँ आं संद्यसि वाट घणिअ देरि तोणी डिंसंदी ह्यसि मोनू दैर नोथीء گھٹیء واٹ سندیس مِ آن सन्दीस I have been doing other work, so did not come'; त हो बि अचे साहिइयो (or मूं छिठी थे मोनू ड़िठी थे) त हो बि अचे साहिइयो I had been looking out for my lover's arrival long before he came'.

दानहुपेहंजेदिलेजीथोरोयागाल्हकरे
बाहारेबाफनानेकरे,थोमनमेमचुबुरे
मुहुजीतीहैमहबूबरसेसाइथतांनसरे
अंदारेजीअजरे
विोरहुविसामेकोनको

The Tale of Kamsaina and Karupi.

¹⁷¹ It therefore in Active Verbs requires the Agent Case. See next Para.

‘This man beat the girl’¹⁷², چوڪري ماري ڇوڪريءَ کي ماريو or ماڻهوءَ چوڪريءَ کي ماريو

149. In Passive and Neuter Verbs, the **او** terminating the Past Participle becomes **اُس** to form the 1st person singular of the Simple Preterite, and by affixing to the Past Participle the Present Indicative of **هئڻ** **هون**. We have the Compound Preterite. These two Preterites answer to the English Imperfect (when it denotes past action complete), and Perfect, and may be translated as, ‘I beat’, ‘did beat’, or ‘have beaten’. There is but little difference in the time referred to by each, but the Compound Preterite may be said to be more definite, and to restrict the time to recent past action. It is, also, more generally used where the Verb concludes the sentence; as, **آءُ ٻوڙ ٿي ڪيرئي** ‘I fell from the roof’; **آءُ ٻوڙ ٿي هاڻي** ‘I have just now fallen from the roof’.

150. **THE PLUPERFECT**: This is formed by adding the Preterite of the Auxiliary **هئڻ** **هون** to the Past Participle. In Active Verbs it is used only in the 3rd person, and with the Agent in the Agent Case, in the same manner as the Preterite. It denotes remote past time, or that the period of which is defined and expressed, and answers to our English Pluperfect, or the Imperfect and Preterite where the sentence points out the time; as, **آءُ سڀني ٿي ڇڏي** ‘I remember when the Mirs drove out the Kalhoras’; **ڇڏي ٿي ڇوڪريءَ کي ڏٺو هو؟** ‘When you went there, did you see the Kardar?’ **ڪلهه آيو هو** ‘I came yesterday’; **توڏي اچڻ کان اڳي مون ڪاڇيءَ کي ڪوٺيو هو** ‘I had called the Kazi before you came.’

151. **THE FUTURE** is formed from the present participle by changing for its 1st person singular the terminating **او** **اُس** to **اُس**, and in signification it corresponds exactly with our English 1st Future; as, **سڀني ٿي ڇوڪريءَ کي ڏياري** ‘I shall dispatch him tomorrow’; **هه ڪم ڪو ڪري؟** ‘What will you do?’

¹⁷² It would be more correct to consider active verbs as defective of their past tenses, their place in signification being supplied from the passive voice. The agent in the agent case would then be governed by the verb, and the object, as is usual with passives, would be the nominative case to it: or, where the object was governed by the preposition **کي**, the verb should be considered as a passive impersonal. By this method the two forms of the sentence given above would be literally translated, ‘It was beaten to the girl by this man’, and ‘The girl was beaten by this man’. As Hindustani Grammars, however, usually describe the past tenses of active verbs as I have done above, I have followed their example-my object being to explain Sindhi Grammar in the manner most likely to be familiar to Europeans in India.

CHAPTER IX.

OF ADVERBS.

155. There are in Sindhi some Adverbs which can be reduced to no root in this tongue; as,

مس مس	With difficulty.	سدا سدا	Eternally
مسین مس		هاڻي هاڻي	Now
مسان مس		پري پري	At a distance
نٿ نٿ	At last.	اچڻو اچڻو	Suddenly
هرور هرور	Certainly	هري هري	Gently
جائي جائي	Positively	هورين هورين	
اڃا اڃا	Till now.		

156. Others are derived from nouns, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs, or are formed by compounding these together.

From Nouns; as,

ڏهاڙو ڏهاڙو	Daily from	ڏهاڙو ڏهاڙو	A day
تاريڪ (تاريڪ)	Daily from	تاريڪ (تاريڪ)	A date
اوڙڪ اوڙڪ	At last from	اوڙڪ اوڙڪ	The end
اندر اندر	Within from	اندر اندر	The inside
جورُ جورُ	Very from	جورُ جورُ	Strength
حڪمان حڪمان	Violently from	حڪم حڪم	An order
حڪمن حڪمن			
دلِيلو دلِيلو	Zealously from	دلِيلو دلِيلو	The mind

156. From Adjectives; as,

ڏاڍا ڏاڍا	Firmly	from	ڏاڍو ڏاڍو	Strong
مٺيا مٺيا	Disagreeably	from	مٺو مٺو	Bad
چڱا چڱا	Well	from	چڱو چڱو	Good
ڏيري ڏيري	Gently	from	ڏيرو ڏيرو	Gentle

A list of those referring to place and time, formed from pronouns, will be found in para. 182.

158. From Verbs; as,

وري وري	Again	from	ورڻ ورڻ	To turn.
موٽي موٽي	Back	from	موٽڻ موٽڻ	To turn back
جاڻي جاڻي	Intentionally	From	جاڻڻ جاڻڻ	To know.
ڄاڻي ڄاڻي		from		
ڄاڻي وڻي				

¹⁷⁷ This, and some others of the same kind, are nothing more than nouns governed by the affix-preposition **اڻ**. See note in page 21. **اڻدر** and **اڻڊڪ**, too, given above, are simply nouns used as explained in para. 57.

159. Compounded; as,

अजुसूधा अڄ سوڌان Till now and सूधा سوڌان Until	from	अजु ڄا	To-day
एसीताईन For so long and Until	from	एसी	So far
अजुसुबहँ अڄ सुڻهن In a day or two from and सुबहँ (سپان) Tomorrow	from	अजु ڄا	To-day
जोड़िहोताइही जड्हेन तड्हेन Constantly and तड्हेन Then	from	जोड़िहो	When

160. Formed by reduplication; as,

महीनासमहीन मेहिनी सर मेहिनी	Monthly	from	महीना मेहिना	A month.
डिहाडिहु डिहेणु डिहेणु	Daily	from	डिहु	A day
भरभर पिरि पिरि	Constantly		भरो पिरु	Time
मुखामुखी मुकमकी	Face to face	from	मुख मुक	The face

161. Our English Adverbs, where derived from adjectives, are in Sindhi generally expressed by the adjective itself, as, हू चिटो थो गाल्हाए هو چٽو ٿو ڳالھائي ‘He speaks plainly’; or, using चिटो चٽو as an adjective, हू चिटि गाल्हि थो करे هو چٽي ڳالھه ٿو ڪري ‘He uses plain speech’. हिन खे मूं आगाटो चिओ हो هن کي مون اڳاڻو چنو هو ‘I told him before’. Some words, too, declined as adjectives cannot be used in connection with a Substantive, but seem to have a pure adverbial signification. They then, as with the adjectives in the examples given above, either agree with the noun the object or agent to the verb, or, especially where these are in any of the oblique cases, they remain uninflected; as, हिअ शइ सोघी रखु रڪ هين شئيءَ سوگهي رک or हिन शइ खे सोघो रखु رڪ هين شئيءَ کي ‘He uses plain speech by safely’; हिअ हिन कम खे सिघी रڪ هين هن ڪم ڪم ڪم ڪم ‘Lay this thing by safely’; हिअ हिन ڪم ڪم ڪم ڪم ‘She does this business quickly’; हिअ मूरिगो मूरिगो (or मूरिगी) असां डे डिसेई नथी, त गाल्हाईदी छा? ‘She does not even look at us, so is it likely she will talk?’ हिअ जाल चिकी आई (जाल) ‘This woman came late’. There is also in Sindhi a class of words formed from nouns by affixing आइतो आंतो, which may invariably be used either as adjectives or adverbs; as, महलाइतो महलाइतो ‘seasonable’ or ‘at the proper time’, from महल मेल ‘time’; हंघाइतो हंघाइतो from हंघु हंघु ‘in the proper place’, जसाइतो जसाइतो from जसु जसु ‘fame’, ‘renown.’

162. The Negative Adverb न ने ‘not’ is generally prefixed to the verb with which it is used, or where that is formed by the aid of the auxiliary, the negative may be attached to the auxiliary itself. म म

¹⁷⁸ Though, as in these instances, both may be used with a feminine noun, the feminine termination could not be used with a masculine noun.

‘not’, is seldom used, except with the imperative mood. **مَتَان** ‘not’, ‘forbid that’, is found only with the present potential; as, **هَے کَمُ تُو مَتَانِ کِیرِ کرین مَتَان** **کَمُ تُو مَتَانِ کِیرِ کرین مَتَان** ‘You must not do this thing’.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

163. Prepositions are, 1st. Simple, or such as are used singly with the nouns they govern. Of these the most common are:

جو	of.	ري	Without wanting.	دي	
سندو	of, belonging to.	سا	With, along with.	نهن	
کي	to.	کان		دهان	
م	in.	سئون	With, at the same as.	دهون	
منجه	in, inside.	سو	Along with, accompanied by, up to, during.	دانهين	
نان		سودان		دانهون	
اون/ئون		تي	On, upon.	تائين	
اون	from	پر	On, with such a part downwards.	تونئين	
ائين/ئين		لاکون	From, till.	تا	
کان		کارو	In proportion to.	تورين	
وٹ	near, with.				

164. 2nd. Those, with which **جی** the oblique form of **جو**, may be used between the preposition and the noun governed. Among these are:

سامھوں		مٿي	Above, on top of.
سامھي	In front, before.	ويچيو	
سامھو		ويچيو	
اڳي	Prior to before.	اوڙو	
مھند		اوڙو	
روبرو	In presence of.	چوڌاري	
		چوگرد	
پوءِ	After, behind.		
پٺون		آري	
پري	Behind, in absence of.	پري	
پڇاڻا	After, posterior to.	بدر	

¹⁷⁹ **اَو** is used generally by Hindoos, **اَوڙو** by Musalmans. For the mode of using these see note in Page 21. **اڪر** is also with a like meaning affixed to nouns and adverbs of time; as **راتاڪر** ‘since night’; **ڪڏهاڪر** ‘since when?’

¹⁸⁰ **خو**, **خو**, **خو** and **خو** are also used. These are apparently compounds of **خو** ‘to’ and the prepositions **اَو**, **اَو** &c. above.

¹⁸¹ **اَو** and **پوءِ** especially when referring to time, often take **خو**, **خا** &c. Between them and the noun governed, instead of **جي** as, **تہن کان پوءِ هو آيو هو** ‘after that he came’. **پري**, too, has sometimes these prepositions used with it.

اُتي	Upon	باديرو ¹⁸²	
وچ وچ	In the midst of.	باديرو	
		اُچ (عوض)	
اندر	Inside	پارو	On the part of, for.
ٻاهر	Outside.	پاران	
هيٺ	Below, under.		
لاءِ	On account of, for.	بنا	Without, wanting.
ڪاڻ		سواءِ	
واسطي		بغير	
ڪارڻ	For the sake of.	ڌاري	
لڳي		ڌارو	
لڳي		ڌاران	
سڻي	By reason of, for.	ٻاجھون	
خاتري		ٻاجھ	
ڪري	By reason of, by means of.		
وڃي	By reason of, from.		

165. With the greater part of these, the **جي** may be used or not used at pleasure. With some it is generally necessary, but with others it is rarely found. Some, as **اندر** (from **اندر** 'the inside'), **مٿي** (from **مٿو** 'the head'), may be considered as merely the inflected forms of nouns, having the prepositions, which govern them, omitted by ellipsis, as explained in Paras: 46 and 47.

166. **جو** and **سڌو** admit of gender, number and case, thus:

Case.	Singular.		Plural.	
	Mas. Gen.	Fem. Gen.	Mas. Gen.	Fem. Gen.
Nom.	جو	جي	جا	جيون، جڙو
Obl.	جي	جيءَ، جيڙي	جن، جيڙي	جن، جيڙي، جڙي، جڙي، جڙي، جڙي
Voc.	جا	جي	جا	جيون، جڙو
Nom.	سڌو ¹⁸³	سڌي	سڌا	سڌيون
Obl.	سڌي	سڌيءَ	سڌن	سڌين، سڌين، سڌين، سڌين
Obl.	سڌا	سڌي	سڌا	سڌيون

¹⁸² These, and others so terminating, have four forms, taking also **نُون** and **ننڻه** as their final vowels.

¹⁸³ **سڌو** except in poetry, is rarely used otherwise than with a possessive pronoun affixed (See Para: 106). This preposition has, when thus used with the possessive pronouns, a rare power, reflecting from itself a more forcible reference to some person spoken of in the sentence than would be shown by employing the ordinary genitive sign **جو**; as, **ميرو** جو آڻ سندس نوڪر آهيان 'The Mir has a great regard for me, as I am his own servant'; **هه هه ته ڪو نه هو** 'he was not in the shop; I am now going to his house.'

आं त पुनुअ जे जोडु آن ته پُئنه جوڙ
 पुनू मथे संदो मोडु پُنو مٽي سَندو موڙ

The Playball, a poem.

168. The prepositions **آں** نان, **ؤں** نُون, **او** نو and **اُن** نُنون are often affixed in compound with other prepositions; thus;

मां مان	from in, out of.	اتان اُتان	From on, off.
मोन مون		اتون اُتون	
मझां منجهان	from within, out of.	وٽان وٽان	From near, away from.
मझيون منجهيون		وٽون وٽون	

169. The Conjunctions are,

And a few others. There is nothing remarkable in these that requires observation.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

170. Of the Vocative Interjections, or those used in addressing, **ए**, **इ**, **ओ** and **अइ**, belong to either gender; **अरे**, **इरे** and **अइरे** are used only in speaking to males; and **ई**, **अरी**, **इरी**, **अइरी** and **अईनी** to females. Of the others the most common are as follows:

Pleasure, commiseration.	आहा	Oh! Ah!
Wonder, disappointment, sorrow.	हा	
Lamentation, distress.	हो	Oh! Alas!
Grief, regret.	हो	Oh! Ah!
Complaint, pain.	हो	
Pain.	आह	Oh!
Great pain, agony.	घोडा	Oh God! Mercy!
Commendation.	अलाइ	
Reproach, ridicule.	वाह	Bravo! Well done!
Scorn, contumely.	छाबिस (शायस)	
Disapprobation.	अशकु	Oh!
Aversion, disgust.	आहि	
Assent, affirmation.	ही	Cursed! Despicable! Wretch!
Dissent, negation.	फि	
Desire	छे	Fy, poop, pish.
Expectation.	छी	
Uncertainty.	हने	Oh! How nasty!
Astonishment.	थू	
	मरु	Well, good.
	जी	
	पली	Not so, no.
	कन	
	खेर	I wonder if, I hope.
	खेर	
	खेर	Would that!
	खेर	
	खेर	Forbid that!
	खेर	
	खेर	God knows.
	खेर	
	खेर	Oh! Wonderful!
	खेर	
	खेर	Oh! How fine!
	खेर	

CHAPTER X.

OF DERIVATIVES AND COMPOUNDS.

171. These are very numerous, but it does not seem necessary to enter into much detail regarding them, I shall give merely some of the most common forms.

ABSTRACT NOUNS.

172. FORMED FROM ADJECTIVES.

چڱائي چڱائي	Goodness	from چڱو Good.
اڇائي اڇائي	Whiteness	from اڇو White.
اڇاڻ اڇاڻ		
اڇاڻ اڇاڻ		
گرمي گرمي	Heat	from گرم Warm.
ڏاھپ ڏاھپ	Wisdom	from ڏاھو Wise
گھٽتا گھٽتا	Deficiency	from گھٽ Deficient.
گھٽتائي گھٽتائي		
گھٽتائي گھٽتائي		
ساڌائي ساڌائي	Sacred character from ساڌو Pious.	
ساڌپاڌي ساڌپاڌي		
ساڌپي ساڌپي		
ساڌپو ساڌپو		
ساڌپڻ ساڌپڻ		

173. FORMED FROM OTHER NOUNS.

مُرسِي مُرسِي	Manliness	from مُرسُ A man.
ماڻهڻائي ماڻهڻائي	Humanity	from ماڻهڻ A human being.
ماڻهڻو ماڻهڻو		
ماڻهڻائي ماڻهڻائي		
ماڻهڻو ماڻهڻو		
ماڻهڻو ماڻهڻو		

174. FORMED FROM VERBS OR VERBAL ROOTS.

ڪٽ ڪٽ	Deducting	from ڪٽڻ	To deduct.
مٽ مٽ	Changing	from مٽڻ	To change
وڙهه وڙهه	Surrounding	from وڙهڻ	To surround.
لاھه لاھه	Descending	from لاھڻ	To descend
ڇاڙهه ڇاڙهه	Increase	from ڇاڙهڻ	To rise
گھٽائڻ گھٽائڻ	Decrease	from گھٽائڻ	To lessen
پُرڻو پُرڻو	Filling	from پُرڻ	To fill
ڪٽڻ ڪٽڻ	Expenditure	from ڪٽڻ	To expend

ٿيڻي ٿيڻي	Being	from	ٿيڻ ٿيڻ	To be
رڻڻي رڻڻي	Cooking	from	رڻڻ رڻڻ	To cook
وڃڻ وڃڻ	Going	from	وڃڻ وڃڻ	To go
ڏيڻ ڏيڻ	Giving	from	ڏيڻ ڏيڻ	To give

The last two forms are found with all Verbs.

NOUNS OF AGENCY.

175. FORMED FROM NOUNS.

گهر وارو گهر وارو	A master of house	from	گهر گهر	A house.
مهنين وارو مهنين وارو	A keeper of buffaloes	from	ميهه ميهه	A buffalo
ڏنار ڏنار	A herdsman	from	ڏن ڏن	A herd of cattle.
بڪراڙ بڪراڙ	A goatherd	from	بڪري بڪري	a goat
اٺي اٺي	A camelherd	from	اٺ اٺ	A camel
باغچي باغچي	A gardener	from	باغ (باغ) باغ	A garden
بڪري بڪري	A seller of vegetables	from	بڪر بڪر	Vegetables
ٺڪري ٺڪري	A seller of earthenware	from	ٺڪر ٺڪر	Earthenware
پورهيو پورهيو	A labourer	from	پورهيو پورهيو	Labor
دانهي دانهي	A complainant	from	دانهه دانهه	A complaint
سڀڻو سڀڻو	A friend	from	سڀڻ سڀڻ	Friendship
سونارو سونارو	A goldsmith	from	سون سون	Gold.
هاڻو هاڻو	A destroyer	from	هاڻي هاڻي	Injury
واھرو واھرو	An aider	from	واھر واھر	Aid
حلواني حلواني	A confectioner	from	حلوي حلوي	The sweetmeat
لھرو لھرو	A blacksmith	from	لوھه لوھه	iron

176. FORMED FROM VERBS.

لکھڻ لکھڻ	A writer	from	لکڻ لکڻ	To write.
لکھڻ لکھڻ	A giver	from	ڏيڻ ڏيڻ	To give
وٺڻ وٺڻ	A taker	from	وٺڻ وٺڻ	To take
ڪندڙ ڪندڙ	A doer	from	ڪرڻ ڪرڻ	To do
ڇڪندڙ ڇڪندڙ	A suiter	from	ڇڪڻ ڇڪڻ	To pull
ڀولڻ ڀولڻ	A simpleton	from	ڀولڻ ڀولڻ	To err
کائڻ کائڻ	A glutton	from	کائڻ کائڻ	To eat
ڏيڻ ڏيڻ	A giver	from	ڏيڻ ڏيڻ	To give
ڳائڻ ڳائڻ	A singer	from	ڳائڻ ڳائڻ	To sing
پڇڙو پڇڙو	A cleaner of cotton	from	پڇڻ پڇڻ	To card cotton
وڍڻ وڍڻ	A carpenter	from	وڍڻ وڍڻ	To cut
رھڻ رھڻ	A resident	from	رھڻ رھڻ	To reside.

The first four forms given here, of हारु, हारो, वारो and दहु follow generally from all verbs. The next, in which the termination is ऊँ may be formed from all transitives, and some intransitives also.

177. DIMINUTIVES.

बड़ी बड़ी	A boat	from	बड़ी बड़ी	A large boat.
दरी दरी	A window or small door	from	दरु दरु	A door.
मछी मछी	A fish	from	मछु मछु	A large fish.
पुटेडा पुटेडा	A little son	from	पुटे पुटे	A son.
धियडी धियडी	A little daughter	from	धिय (दी) धिय	A daughter.
थोरडा थोरडा	Very few	from	थारो थारो	Few
नन्डी नन्डी	Very small	from	नन्दी नन्दी	Small
थुल्हडा थुल्हडा	Thickish	from	थुल्हा थुल्हा	Thick.

This last form or Diminutive, terminating in डो or डू may be used in general with all nouns and adjectives. Many adjectives admit of two other forms, also; thus, थोररो or थोररिडो, नन्दिरो or नन्दिरिडो, थुल्हेरो or थुल्हेरिडो. These are generally used for comparison with other objects, or to show more or less than what is wont or required. The first form should then be translated, 'less' or 'too little', 'smaller or too small'. The 2nd is a diminutive of this, and would signify 'somewhat too little', &c.

178. NEGATIVE AND OTHER PREFIXES

अण्डिडो	Unseen	from अण्	and डिडो	Seen
अधमी अधमी	Impious	from अ	and धमी धमी	Pious
निदेइ निदेइ	Unmerciful	from नि	and दया दया	Mercy
निभागा निभागा	unfortunate	from नि	and भागु भागु	Fortune
नाचडा नाचडा	unwell	from ना	and चडा चडा	Well
बगुणा बगुणा	Ungrateful	from ब	and गुणु गुणु	Right
नाहकु नाहकु	Injustice	from ना	and हकु हकु	Kindness
लाचार लाचार	Helpless	from ला	and चारो चारो	Remedy
नखट्ट नखट्ट	Unproductive	from न	and खट्ट खट्ट	Earning
मखट्ट मखट्ट		from म		
रकमो रकमो	idle	from र	and कमु कमु	Work

सु and कु are commonly prefixed, signifying 'good' and 'bad'; as सुपत्यो 'honest'; कुपत्यो 'dishonest', from पति पति honor. औ or अव is also prefixed to many words with same signification as कु; as, औतडु औतडु or अवतडु औतडु 'a bad landing place', from तडु तडु 'a landing place'. The prefix स signifies possession, as सपुदो सपुदो 'one having a son'; सभागो सभागो 'lucky'.

179. A series of nouns signifying 'expense of', or 'wagers for', are formed from Verbs, thus:

खणाणी खणाणी Expense for carrying from खणु खणु 'To lift'.

چاراڻي چارڻ Expense of grazing from چارڻ 'To graze'.

دُھوارِڻي دُھارِڻ Wages for washing from دُھارِڻ 'To wash'.

180. PATRONYMICS are formed by affixing **آڻي** to the proper name, and are often used for subdividing tribes into families: as,

آڻي آڻي	The son or descendant	of آڻي
سِينلاڻي	Ditto	of سِينل
شَھداداڻي	Ditto	of شَھداد
باڳي	Ditto.	of باڳو

181. ADJECTIVES are formed in a great variety of ways.

واڻڪو	Of a Hindoo	from واڻو	A Hindoo
هاڻوڪو	Of the present time	from هاڻي	Now
راتوڪو	Of last night	from رات	Night
راتوڻو			
ڏاڏو	Of a father's father	from ڏاڏو	A paternal grandfather.
فقير آڻو	Of a fukeer	from فقير	A fukeer.
ساڪاڻو	Honorable	from ساڪ	Honor
ڪارائو	Useful	from ڪار	Use
پاڻي	Damp	from پاڻي	Water
واري	Sandy	from واري	Sand
ٿرلو	Of the Thur	from ٿر	The Thur or desert
چاڙو	Of the hills	from چاڙو	The highlands
باڪرو	Of Bukhur	from بڪر	Bukhur
ڌرم آڻو	Given in charity	from ڌرم	Charity
شرم آڻو	Modest	from شرم	Modesty
پٽو	One having a son	from پٽ	A son
دياڻو	Merciful	from ديا	Mercy
ديالو			
ڏهاڙي	Criminal	from ڏوهه	Crime
اڇايو	Thirsty	from اڇ	Thirst
سگهو	Strong	from سگهه	Strength
سگهارو			
اڻيارو	With eggs (a fish)	from اڻي	Eggs (of a fish)
پاڳيو	Fortunate	from پاڳ	Fortune
باڪري	Of a goat	from بڪري	A goat
گاو	Of a cow	from گاو	A cow
ماهو	Of a buffuloe	from مينه	A buffaloe
لاڙاڻي	Of lar	from لاڙ	The country of Lar.
لاڙي			

गाठाई गॢनानि, गाॢठी गॢनी	Of same village	from गाॢठु गॢठ	A village
पाडैचो पॢरॢचो	Of same neighbourhood	from पाॢडो पॢड	A quarter of a town.
डुॢवी डुॢकी	Painful	from डुॢवु डुॢक	Pain
माॢठीणो माॢनित्तो	Silent	from माॢठि माॢन	Silence
डुॢदिर डुॢनरु	One having large teeth	from डुॢदु डुॢन	A tooth
खाॢवडुॢ कॢरु	Left handed	from खाॢवो कॢव	The left hand
वाॢधू वाॢधू	More	from वॢधणु वॢध	To increase
तॢगाऊ तॢगु	Durable	from तॢगणु तॢग	To last.

182. the following table shows a series of Pronominal Adjectives and Adverbs formed from the demonstrative, relative, correlative and interrogative pronouns.

Root.	Number or quantity.	Size		Kind	Manner.	Place.	Direction.	Time	
		Largeness	Smallness						
एॢ इॢ	एॢतरा अॢत्रो	एॢडा अॢडो	एॢडुडा अॢडुडो	इॢडा अॢडो	एॢइ अॢन	इॢत अॢति or इॢथे अॢथि	एॢडु अॢडि or एॢडुहो ¹⁸⁴ अॢडुहो ¹⁸⁴	एॢसी ¹⁸⁵ अॢसिन	हॢअर हॢनर now.
And	And	And	And	And	And	And	And	And	
हॢ हॢ	हॢतरा हॢत्रो	हॢडा हॢडो	हॢडुडा हॢडुडो	हॢडा हॢडो	हॢअ हॢन	हॢत हॢति or हॢथि हॢथि	हॢडु हॢडि or हॢडुहो ¹⁸⁴ हॢडुहो ¹⁸⁴	हॢसी हॢसिन	
This	This much.	As large as this	As small as this.	Of this kind	In this way	Here.	In this direction	So long	
ओॢ ओॢ	ओॢतरा ओॢत्रो	ओॢडा ओॢडो	ओॢडुडा ओॢडुडो	उॢडा ओॢडो	उॢए ओॢन	उॢत ओॢति or उॢथे ओॢथि	ओॢडु ओॢडि or ओॢडुहो ¹⁸⁴ ओॢडुहो ¹⁸⁴	ओॢसी ओॢसिन	
And	And	And	And	And	And	And	And	And	
होॢ होॢ	होॢतरा होॢत्रो	होॢडा होॢडो	होॢडुडा होॢडुडो	होॢडा होॢडो	होॢअ होॢन	होॢत होॢति or होॢथि होॢथि	होॢडु होॢडि or होॢडुहो ¹⁸⁴ होॢडुहो ¹⁸⁴	होॢसी होॢसिन	
That	That much.	As large as that	As small as that	Of that kind	In that way	there	In that direction	So long	
जोॢ जोॢ	जोॢतरा जोॢत्रो	जोॢडा जोॢडो	जोॢडुडा जोॢडुडो	जोॢडा जोॢडो	जोॢअ जोॢन	जोॢत जोॢति or जोॢथि जोॢथि ¹⁸⁶	जोॢडु जोॢडि or जोॢडुहो ¹⁸⁴ जोॢडुहो ¹⁸⁴	जोॢसी जोॢसिन	जोॢहो ¹⁸⁷ जोॢहो ¹⁸⁸ जोॢहो ¹⁸⁸

¹⁸⁴ Also एॢडुहो, अॢडुहो, इॢडुहो, उॢडुहो, ओॢडुहो, होॢडुहो, जोॢडुहो &c. each of which forms runs through the whole series.

¹⁸⁵ This set is generally used with ताॢई तानि, तोॢणी तोॢथि or some of the other prepositions for 'up to', 'till', as, एॢसीताॢई तानि अॢसिन &c. It also refers to distance, and should then be translated 'so far', &c.

¹⁸⁶ Also जाॢते जाॢति, जाॢथे जाॢथि, जॢते जॢति, जॢथे जॢथि, जॢति जॢति, जॢथि जॢथि. The Correlative and Interrogative, too, take all these forms.

¹⁸⁷ Or जॢडुहो, तॢडुहो, तॢडुहो &c.

¹⁸⁸ or जॢडुहाकुर, तॢडुहाकुर, तॢडुहाकुर &c.

What	As much	As large	As small	Of such kind	In whatever way	Where	In whatever direction	As long.	When.	From such time as
سا سو	ساايترو سوئرو	تڏا تيڏو	توڏوڏا تيڏوڏو	تيهڏو تيهڏو تيهڏو	تيهڏو تيهڏو تيهڏو	تيهڏو تيهڏو تيهڏو	تيهڏو or تيهڏو	تسڏو	تڏهڏو	تڏهڏو تڏهڏو
That	So much	So large	So small	Of same kind	In that way	There.	In same direction	So long.	Then.	From that time.
ڪير ڪير	ڪايترو ¹⁸⁹ ڪيترو	ڪڏا ڪڏو	ڪوڏوڏا ڪوڏوڏو	ڪيهڏو ڪيهڏو ڪيهڏو	ڪيهڏو ڪيهڏو ڪيهڏو	ڪيهڏو ڪيهڏو ڪيهڏو	ڪڏو ڪڏو or ڪڏو	ڪسڏو	ڪڏهڏو	ڪڏهڏو ڪڏهڏو
Who?	How much?	How large?	How small?	Of what kind?	In what way?	Where?	In what direction?	How long?	When?	Since when?

183.COMPOUNDS OF VERBS

INTENSITIVES. Formed by using the past conjunctive participle with **وڃڻ** 'to go'; as **رهجي وڃڻ** 'to be left'; **پهڻي وڃڻ** 'to penetrate' or with **ڇڏڻ** 'to cast', as **ماري وڃڻ** 'to kill'; **ڦاڙي وڃڻ** 'to tear up'; or with **ڇڏڻ** 'to abandon'; as, **وٺي وڃڻ** 'to take'; **مڙي وڃڻ** 'to sweep up' or with **ڏيڻ** 'to give' as **چڙي وڃڻ** 'to tell'; **ڇڏي وڃڻ** 'to throw away'.

By prefixing **پيو** the past participle of **پوڻ** 'to fall', to the present tenses of other verbs or **پئي** or **پئي**, its past conjunctive participle, to their past tenses; as **پيو رهي** 'let it remain'; **پيا لکي** 'let them write'; **ڪالهه ڏيڻ** 'they ate all day yesterday'.

IMPLYING HASTE as, **ڪائي وٺ** 'eat up quick', **لکي وٺ** 'he will write it off'.

POTENTIALS; as **ڪري سگهڻ** 'to be able to do'. **جي آڏو ماري سگهانس**, 'if I could beat him, I would.'

COMPLETIVES as **ڪائي رهڻ** 'to have done eating'; **لکي وٺڻ** 'to have finished writing'.

CONTINUATIVES. By using the present participle with the verb **رهن** as **پڙهندو رهن** 'to continue reading', or with **وتڻ** 'to wander'; as, **ڇو وٽو** 'he goes on eating'; **بکنڊو وٽو** 'he will keep on prating'.

¹⁸⁹ ڪڏوڏو 'which' or 'what number' is used referring to one number of figure among several.

INCEPTIVES. By using the verb लग्णु لڳڻ 'to come in contact', 'to apply', with an inflected infinitive, as करणु लग्णु ڪرڻ لڳڻ 'to begin to do'; पڙهणु लग्णु پڙهڻ لڳڻ 'to begin to learn'.

APPENDIX

184. THE DEVANAGARI CHARACTERS

Initial.	Medial.	Equivalent and power.	
अ	अ	a	As in America
आ	आ	á	As in Father
इ	इ	i	As in Hit
ई	ई	í	As ee in Feet
उ	उ	u	As in Pull
ऊ	ऊ	ú	As oo in Pool
ए	ए	e	As in There
ऐ	ऐ	ai	As I in Fine
ओ	ओ	o	As in Go
औ	औ	au	As ou in Thou
क	क	k	As in King
ख	ख	kh	As in Inkhorn
ग	ग	g	As in Gun
घ	घ	gh	As in Hog-hunt
ङ	ङ	ng	As in Sing
च	च	ch	As in Church
छ	छ	chh	Same aspirated
ज	ज	j	As in Jet
झ	झ	jh	Same aspirated
ञ	ञ	ng	As ni in Union
ट ¹⁹⁰	ट	ṭ	As in True
ठ	ठ	ṭh	Same aspirated
ड	ड	d'	As in Dim
ढ	ढ	d'h	Same aspirated

¹⁹⁰ The series of five letters following from this letter, require to be sounded from the roof of the mouth; the next five letters from the teeth.

ण	ٹ	ṇ	As in None
त	ت	t	As in Tongue
थ	ٹھ	th	Same aspirated
द	د	d	As in Den
ध	ڈ	dh	Same aspirated
न	ن	n	As in Not
प	پ	p	As in Pen
फ	ف	ph	As in in Up-hill
ब	ب	b	As in Bind
भ	بھ	bh	As in Abhor
म	م	m	As in Man
य	ي	y	As in young
र	ر	r	As in Race
ल	ل	l	As in Left
व	و	v	As in Voice
श	ش	sh	As in Shun
ष	ش	sh	A cerebral form of the same
स	س	s	As in Son
ह	ه	h	As in House

SINDHI GRAMMAR.

185. The following are the Joint Letters that will be found most commonly used in writing Sindhi in the Devanāgarī character. But it should be remembered, that the connecting the letters together, or not, is in general optional. A Sindhi writing in the Gurmukhī character will commonly write a Short i (इ) with the first consonant instead of coupling them.

Second members of the combinations

	ज	न	न	म	य	र	व	ह
क	क	क	क	क	क	क	क	
ख			ख	ख	ख	ख	ख	
ग	ग	ग	ग	ग	ग	ग	ग	
ङ	ङ	ङ	ङ	ङ	ङ	ङ	ङ	
च	च	च	च	च	च	च	च	
छ	छ	छ	छ	छ	छ	छ	छ	
ज	ज	ज	ज	ज	ज	ज	ज	
झ	झ	झ	झ	झ	झ	झ	झ	
ण	ण	ण	ण	ण	ण	ण	ण	
त	त	त	त	त	त	त	त	
थ	थ	थ	थ	थ	थ	थ	थ	
द	द	द	द	द	द	द	द	
ध	ध	ध	ध	ध	ध	ध	ध	
न	न	न	न	न	न	न	न	
प	प	प	प	प	प	प	प	
फ	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ	फ	
ब	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब	ब	
भ	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ	भ	
म	म	म	म	म	म	म	म	
य	य	य	य	य	य	य	य	
र	र	र	र	र	र	र	र	
व	व	व	व	व	व	व	व	
ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	ह	

Combinations of two Consonants

झ	झ	झ	झ	झ
झ	झ	झ	झ	झ

186. Alphabetical List of the feminine Nouns ending in उँ, exceptions to the rule in para. 19.

अङ्ग	An off-shoot from a branch	चुपु चपुँ	Silence
अङ्गु		छारु चारुँ	Ashes
अजु हाँ	To-day	चिपु चपुँ	Silence
असुँ	Off-spring	छिलु चलुँ	Bark, peel
आउ अन्ने	A slimy evacuation	जुउ जेनुँ	Sealing wax
कउकउ कन्नु	Gabbling	जुरु जरुँ	A leech, the after birth
कटु कँ	Rust	जिदु जनुँ	Life, body
कसु कँ	Green rust &c	जोखारु जोखारुँ	m. & f. a salt used in medicine
खउखउ कन्नु	The sound of coughing	जेलु जेलुँ	Name of a plant (Indigofera pauciflora)
खहु कँ	m. & f. Oilcake	जेणु जेणुँ	Squabbling
खहु कँ	Sugar	जेणु जेणुँ	Gabbling
खारु कँ	Potash	टकु टकुँ	The spindle of a spinning wheel
गरु कँ	The mange	डहु डहुँ	A cutaneous eruption
गरु कँ	The pulp of fruit &c.	तदु तदुँ	A thread
गमु कँ	Name of a wild grass and grain (Panicum antidotale)	थजु थजुँ	A woman's breast with milk
चउ जेनुँ	A table by which the value of pearl is computed	थरु थरुँ	Cream
चउचउ जेनुँ	chattering	धउधउ कन्नु	Fanning the fire
चउपचउ जेनुँ		धातु धातुँ	A metal &c.
चउवटु चणुँ	Talk	धुउ धुउँ	A daughter
चिलु चलुँ	Name of a vegetable	नहथरु नहथरुँ	A whitlow
चौजु (चिउ)	A thing.	निमु निमुँ	The nimb-tree
परु प्र	Last year	नुहु नुहुँ	A daughter-in-laws
बखु बरुँ	One	वउपुजु वउपुजुँ	A hurry
बिदु बिनुँ	Seman virile	वथु वथुँ	A thing
भउभउ पन्नु	The barking of dog	वसु वसुँ	Offspring
भसु पन्नु	Ashes	वस्तु वस्तुँ	A thing
भणु पन्नु	A sister	विखु विखुँ	Poison
मरु मरुँ	Cerumen	विजु विजुँ	Lightening
मसु मसुँ	Ink, an inkstand	विरु विरुँ	Rations
माउ माँ	A mother	विमु विमुँ	The world
मिखु मिकुँ	Marrow	विहू विहूँ	Poison
मिजु मिजुँ		ससु ससुँ	A mother-in-law
मिलु मिलुँ	Dirt	सिधु सिधुँ	The country Sindh
लिमु लमुँ	The nimb-tree	हउहउ हउहउँ	A knocking &c.
वरु वरुँ	A seizure	हहु हहुँ	Assafoetida

		हिंदु	Hindustan.
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187. Alphabetical List of roots of Active Verbs terminating in उ, referred to in para. 109.

अलु	To deny	खाउ	To eat
आखु	To say	खिउ	
उघु	To wipe	गहु	To grind by rubbing
कहु	To extract	गिहु	To swallow
कतु	To spin	गिहु	To buy
कहु	To say	गुरु	To ask for
कुहु	To slaughter	चउ	To say
खटु	To earn	चवहु	To stick close to
खणु	To lift	चगु	To peck as a bird
खण्टु	To scratch	चरु	To graze on
चुघु	To puncture	पुछु	To ask
चुणु	To plait or crimp cloth	पुसु	To understand
चुभु	To prick	पूउ	To string beads, &c.
चुमु	To kiss	वकु	To chatter
चुहु	To soak	बधु	To tie
छिनु	To pluck	बुझु	To understand
छुहु	To touch	बुधु	To hear
छुउ		भयु	To break
जहु	To copulate	भुयु	To fry
जाणु	To know	भुलु	To forget
झकु	To prate	महु	To ask
झिणु	To scold, chide	मयु	To agree
डुरु	To gobble up	मयि	
डुहु	To annoy, vex	मणु	To shampoo
डिसु	To see	मिलु	To meet
डुहु	To milk	मुँजु	To send
तरु	To pass over	रखु	To place
ध्राउ	To suck	रुचु	To suit, please
ध्राउ	To wash	लखु	To find out
धुणु	To choose	लहु	To find
पइहु	To read	लहणु	To have due
परुहु	To understand	लिखु	To write
पसु	To see	लिबु	To plaster
पिउ	To drink	लुणु	To reap
पीउ		वचुहु	To entwine
पिनु	to beg	वठु	To take
पिहु	To grind	वणु	To please, suit
पीहु		विकिणु	To sell
विझु	To throw	सिबु	To sew
विसहु	To trust	सुङ्गु	To smell

समज्झु समज्झु	To understand	सुजाणु सुजाणु	To recognize
सलु सलु	To divulge, blab	सुणु सुणु	To hear
सहु सहु	To endure	सुणकु सुणकु	To snuff up, or blow the nose
सिकु सिकु	To long for		
सिखु सिखु	To learn	सुहाउ सुहाउ	To suit, please
सिङ्गु सिङ्गु	To smell	सुहणु सुहणु	To grace, become
सिणकु सिणकु	To snuff up or blow the nose	हणु हणु	To strike, throw &c.

188. SINDHI MONTHS AND ERAS

The Sindhi Months are lunar, and like the Mohemedan, commence with the appearance of each new moon; but to keep with the seasons, the Sindhis every third year interpose an intercalary month (called लुङ्गु लुङ्गु) by repeating that, during which the sun enters no new sign of the zodiac. They reckon by both the Wikramajit and Shaliwahan eras, the former of which, whose year is called Samwat, is coeval with the year 57 B. C. and has Kati for its first month, the latter, called Shak, is coeval with the Christian year 76, and begins with Chetru, which month is reckoned from the first new moon after the sun enters Aries. In some places, however, the time for commencing the years of these two eras is confounded, and reversed. The Mahomedan era Hijeree, is also in common use, as well as the Faslee to shew the seasons.

चैत्र चैत्र	March-April	असू असू	September-October
वैशाख वैशाख	April-May	कृती कृती	October-November
ज्येष्ठ ज्येष्ठ	May-June	नाहरी नाहरी	November-December
आषाढ आषाढ	June-July	नहरी ¹⁹¹ नहरी	
सावण सावण	July-August	पोह पोह	December-January
साण साण		माघ माघ	January-February
श्रावण श्रावण	August-September	फागुन ¹⁹² फागुन	February-March

189. DAYS OF THE WEEK

Hindu	Musalman	
आतरे ¹⁹³ आतरे	अचर अचर	Sunday
सुमर सुमर	सुमर सुमर	Monday
	सुमार सुमार	
मंगल मंगल	अङ्गार अङ्गार	Tuesday
बुध बुध	अबो अबो	Wednesday
विष्णु विष्णु	खमिस (خميس) खमिस	Thursday

¹⁹¹ Also called मंघिर मंघिर.

¹⁹² also called फागु फागु.

¹⁹³ Also आङ्गितवार आङ्गितवार, आइतवार आइतवार and आर्तवार आर्तवार.

ٿارون ¹⁹⁴ ٿارو	جُمو	Friday
شُڪرُ شُڪرُ		
ڇنڇرُ ڇنڇرُ	ڇنڇرُ	Saturday

The Hindoo day commences as ours does at midnight, but Musalmans reckon from the previous evening. Therefore **آچر جي راتِ راتِ** **آچر جي** would, spoken by a Musalman, mean ‘Saturday night’.

¹⁹⁴ Or **ٻيڻر** ٻيڻر.